INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B 1065.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 172- BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

## TORY ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA... TO HARDEN.

### "News Chrornicle" On Premier's Nominations

### "SAFEGUARDS MUST BE INSISTED"

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, July 22.

The "News Chronicle" referring to Gandhiji's inclusion on the R. T.C. welcomes his definite intention to come to London and says: "He has done a big thing in subordinating all comparatively trivial questions involved in the observance or non-observance of the Pact to the vast problem of India's constitutional future," says a "Hindu" cable.

DEPLORED.

The inclusion of Viscount Hailsham is expected to harden Conservative insistence on Safeguards. It is understood that the Labour Government wants to implement the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in the letter as well as spirit.

The failure to include the States' People's representative is construed in democratic circles as a most serious omission.

### *Princes' Meeting Postponed*

SIMLA, July 22.

It is understood that at the request of several Princes the meeting convened by the Maharajah of Patiala has been postponed to a later date.

**SYKES' LEAVE EXTENSION GAZETTED.**

SIMLA, July 22.

A Gazette of India, Extraordinary notifies that the Secretary of State in Council has been pleased to grant to His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, an extension of leave for a period not exceeding two months in continuation of the leave notified on the 25th April, 1931.—A.P.

## Mahatmaji Leaves Simla For Bardoli.

*SIMLA, July 22.*

*Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Simla this afternoon, the former for Bardoli and the latter for Allahabad.*

The Associated Press understands that Gandhiji sent a communication to Government before his departure.—A. P.

## RETRENCHMENT ON RAILWAYS.

### "Committee Of Action" Meets In Bombay On 26th Instant.

BANGALORE, July 22.

Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary All India Railwaymen's Federation wires as follows:—

The Government having appointed a Court of Inquiry to deal with the railway retrenchment dispute Committee of Action of All India Railwaymen's Federation will meet at Bombay on the 26th instant in the Servants of India Society's Hall to review the situation. Mr. Giri requests members to make it a point to attend.—A. P.

**COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.**

It is understood that a communique has been sent to the President of the All-India Railwaymens' Federation, informing him that the Government of India propose to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to repirt on the facts which are in dispute between the Federation on one side and the Railway Administrations on the other. The text of the communication is not available, but it is believed that the Government of India have more or less agreed to the demand of the Federation.—A.P.

Sir Victor Sassoon is going to China in search of more profits.

### *Sardar Gurdit Singh Arrested For Sedition*

NAUJWAN SABHA LEADER

AMRITSAR, July 22.

Sardar Gurdit Singh, former president of the Nawajawan Bharat Sabha, has been arrested on a charge of sedition.

He twice went to jail during the Civil Disobedience Movement.—A. P.

## VICARIOUS ATTACHMENTS.

### Farmer Locked-Out Of Home

*RECENT INSTANCES FROM NADIAD*

(From A Correspondent).
NADIAD, July 21.

Daily reports are pouring in of attachments resorted to in different villages by Government officers in order to realise land revenue and Takavi loans. The following are recent instances:—

SON PAYS FOR FATHER.

On the 15th inst. a buffalo of Patel Chhotabhai Lakhabhai of Keriavi was attached in order to realise the land revenue of his father. His father is a no-tax-cultivator and he has suffered much in the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was recommended by the Local Congress Committee as a fit case for remission of land revenue according to the Truce-terms. It is reported that the Government officer had agreed to postpone the realisation of half of his revenue. However, the recommendation was not finally confirmed and instead of realising the sum from the cultivator himself the attachment officer attached his son's buffalo.

On the above date a buffalo worth about Rs. 100 of Patel Sarabhai Baberbhai of Uttersanda was given over by Government in auction for Rs. 24 only though Sarabhai was among those recommended for remission of their revenue.

LOCKED OUT OF HOME.

Another incident is reported from Manjipura. One Khusal Bapu, a resident of that village, had to pay a Takavi instalment of Rs. 40. The Circle Inspector ordered the man and his family to go out of their house, locked the room and went away. The cultivator had to stay out of his house for two days continuously without any provision for food or money. At last, he mortgaged his share of a well for Rs. 40 and paid the Takavi instalment. Only then he was allowed to enter his house.

VICARIOUS ATTACHMENT.

The Mamlatdar of Nadiad Taluka issued a notice to Patel Shivabhai Tokalbhai of Dabhan, under date 6th July to the effect that he should not cultivate the land of Patel Narayanbhai Dahyabhai of the same village as the latter has not paid the revenue and the Takavi dues. The land referred to in the notice has been purchased by the former. Its land revenue has been already paid to Government by him. The land is already in his possession, but its sale-deed has not been properly registered, so instead of realising the sum from Narayanbhai, the Mamlatdar is claiming it from Shivabhai who has already paid fully his revenue dues. The Circle Inspector attached a buffalo of the former on the 18th inst. to realise the revenue of the latter.

## Attempt On Governor's Life In Poona.

—:o:—

### FERGUSSON COLLEGE STUDENT FIRES TWO SHOTS

### SIR ERNEST'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 22.

The deplorable incident of the attempt on Sir E. Hotson's life occurred at 12-30 to-day while he was in the Reading Room of the Wadia Library of the Fergusson College.

A student named Balwant Vasudev Gogte fired two shots from a revolver at H.E. the Governor, while he, along with Principal Mahajani and other staff members of the College was going through the Library.

Sir Ernest Hotson immediately over-powered Gogte before he could fire again. There were about 200 students in the Hall who witnessed the whole incident. The Governor escaped with no injury. The boy was placed in police custody.

ACTION CONDEMNED.

The Principal extremely regrets that an incident of this kind should have taken place in his College and hopes that his students themselves will condemn the dastardly attack.

The escape of Sir E. Hotson without any injury is attributed to the fact that the bullet was stopped by the metal stud of his pocket-book. The second shot fired by the assailant was wide the mark and in the meanwhile the student was overpowered by His Excellency and his A.-D.-C.

TWICE FIRED AT.

POONA, July 22.

Further information concerning the attempt to assassinate the Governor of Bombay, reveals that the Governor was on an informal visit to the Fergusson College this noon where he was met by Principal Mahajani and staff and escorted to the Library Hall.

AT POINT-BLANK RANGE.

As the Governor entered the Library a student of the College, whose name has been given out as Vasudeo Balvant Gogate, drew a miniature point 22 calibre revolver and fired twice at the Governor at point-blank range. The first shot struck the Governor on the left breast pocket, but the bullet hit the metal stud of a thick pocket-book and fell harmlessly in the lining of the pocket. The second shot went wide.

GOVERNOR AT GRIPS WITH ASSAILANT.

Before a third shot should be fired the Governor grappled and overpowered the assailant and snatched the revolver from his hand. The assailant was immediately thereafter secured by the police and on the revolver being examined, it was found to contain three more live rounds. In the pocket of the assailant was found another revolver also fully loaded. The assailant was arrested and taken into custody by the Inspector of Police to Farashkhana.

Principal Mahajani's Statement

POONA, July 22.

The following statement was made by the Principal of the Fergusson College, Mr. Mahajani, soon after the incident at the College:—

"An extremely deplorable incident occurred just now while His Excellency the Governor was in the Reading Hall of the Wadia Library. A student named Gogate fired two shots from a pistol at His Excellency while the Governor, my colleagues and myself were looking at the portraits of the donors. His Excellency immediately overpowered his assailant before he could fire again. There were about 200 students in the Hall who witnessed the whole incident. Fortunately His Excellency suffered no injury. The boy, of course, was immediately placed under police custody. It is extremely to be regretted that an incident of this kind should have taken place in the Fergusson College. I am sure that my students will themselves condemn the dastardly attack and censure a deed which has brought disgrace to their own College."—A. P.

Student's House Searched.

POONA, July 22.

It is understood that on a search of the assailant's residence, four empty cartridges were found there.—A. P.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE POONA INCIDENT

The Director of Information writes:—

An attempt was made on the life of Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay at Poona this morning. Just as His Excellency was entering the Reading Room of the Library at the Fergusson College, a student fired two revolver shots at him. The first round hit his coat, just above the heart, but was stopped by the metal stud of a pocket book. The second round went wide and has not yet been traced. His Excellency himself overpowered the student who was taken into custody. Another revolver fully loaded with live rounds was found on the student in addition to the one he used. His Excellency is quite unhurt.

**LOCUST SWARMS IN PUNJAB.**

LAHORE, July 22.

An official note says:—"Locus swarms have been reported from Gurgaon, Hissar, Karnal, Mianwali, D Ghazi Khan, Raewin (Lahore) and Lyallpur are fast spreading over the rest of the Punjab."—A.P.

## REBEL CAMPS RAIDED.

### Infantry Active In Thayetmyo.

THARRAWADY APPEAL JUDGMENT.

RANGOON, July 22.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thayetmyo, with three platoons of infantry under captain Badaing and Mr. Mcarthy, after a forty mile march in 24 hours raided the rebel camps in the hills north-west on Ton village on 20th instant. Four rebels were killed and many wounded, and one was captured. Government casualties were one rifleman slightly wounded. Twenty-four local-made guns, three similar cannons and a large number of dahs and spears were seized. The camp was destroyed together with large quantities of foodstuffs and gunpowder.

Reports of loyal villages successfully resisting dacoits have been received from many localities in the affected area.

Surrenders are continuing in Prome District.

THARRAWADY JUDGMENT.

The High Court delivered judgment in the first Tharrawaddy rebellion appeal case. Of the twelve sentenced to death, the appeal of one was allowed. Of twenty-six sentenced to transportation for life fourteen were acquitted. The sentences of the others were confirmed.—A.P.

### Congressman Arrested At Public Meeting.

(From A Correspondent.)
BHANDARA, July 22.

Mr. Shandurnikar a Pleader and Congress leader of Bhandara was arrested by the Sub-Inspector of Police while he was delivering his speech at a public meeting held in the Town Hall yesterday night. He was taken by the police constable to the police station where he was detained till midnight. The action of the police created a sensation in the town.

## "I AM NEITHER DISAPPOINTED NOR HOPEFUL."

### "All The Old Hitch About Delhi Pact."

### MAHATMAJI'S EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW TO "CHRONICLE"

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 22.

I had an exclusive interview with Gandhiji last night, when he was turning his charka for producing his daily quota of yarn. Rai Bahadur Mohanlal had just concluded discussing with Mahatma Gandhi arrangements for the latter's departure this afternoon for Bardoli.

One of the points revealed in this discussion was that Gandhiji is to address a public meeting at Kalka before he entrains there. Mahatma Gandhi looked a little tired after many miles walk to and fro Viceregal Lodge but he attended to his engagements with powerful punctilio.

An English journalist who interviewed Gandhiji came and told me that he didn't mind foregoing his dinner, for it was so pleasant and invigorating to talk with Gandhiji. Previous to that Mahatma Gandhi had broadcast the news that his conversations with Lord Willingdon was inconclusive, and that he was not staying on in Simla any further

**I asked whether he was going away disappointed.**

**To which, quick as shot, he replied "I am going away neither disappointed nor hopeful. It i all merely indecisive".**

**Question: Was there any talk about the Round Table Conference?**

**Answer: Nothing directly: it was all general.**

**THE HITCH ABOUT DELHI PACT**

**Question: What was the hitch to an understanding?**

**Answer: It was all the old hitch about Delhi Pact which it still not working as well as it ought to.**

Asked as to the possibility of the Government conceding Congress demand for arbitration board and economic enquiry in the United Provinces Mahatma Gandhi was particularly slow in answering here, but gave the impression that it was a matter for further negotiations, and therefore some more time should elapse before a definite statement could be made.

**Question: So you won't regard the negotiations as having broken down?**

**Answer: Not in the least.**

**Question: Was Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech before the United Provinces Council on land revenue position helpful in discussions on the need for economic enquiry.**

**Answer: I didn't discuss this point with Lord Willingdon today.**

**DEPARTURE FOR LONDON.**

**Question: Is your going to London more certain as result of your conversations in Simla?**

**Answer: Not until I am seen boarding the steamer.**

**Question: How long more do you think you will take to decide on boarding the steamer?**

**Answer: Few more days and possibly soon after the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay.**

**Question: So you do not anticipate resumption of Civil Disobedience movement or non-payment of tax in the near future?**

**COMPLIMENTS "CHRONICLE" MAN.**

**Answer: You are very true to your profession. You seem to look very far ahead. Lord Curzon's description of journalists that they anticipate events, and therefore know much more that even Government, appears to fit you well. But I am looking at things around me and solving immediate problems.**

**Question: Where will your residence in London be?**

**Answer: At Kingsley Hall as the guest of Miss Muriel Lester.**

At this stage Gandhiji entered into conversation with Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru (who by the way was engaged at her takli) regarding weather in London during winter and her experiences of winter in Switzerland.

## UNEMPLOYED IN BRITAIN TOTAL 2,642,689

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 22.

The week ending July 13 the unemployment "army" has increased by 8,401 totalling 2,642,689.

## STOP PRESS

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.**

RUGBY, July 22.

After this morning session, the following communique was issued:—

"The International Conference held a further meeting at the Foreign Office at 10 a.m. and gave further consideration to the methods of restoring confidence in the stability of the German financial position by concerted international co-operation on the basis of the statement presented by the Committee of the Finance Ministers. Progress was made and certain technical questions were referred to Finance Ministers, who will consider them this afternoon and report to the main Conference to-morrow morning."—B.O.W.

**PUDUKOTTAH RIOT ENQUIRY.**

PUDUKOTTAH, July 22.

The Committee appointed by the Pudukottah Durbar to enquire into the recent riot commenced sitting to-day, the first witness examined being Dewan Bahadur Raghaviah, the President of the Council of Administration.—A.P.

## "I AM A MAN OF WAR."

### *"Big Brother" Confesses He Never Believed In Non-Violence*

### OUTBURST AT MADRAS.

### PROPHESIZES INDIA WILL BE FREE IN 10 YEARS

MADRAS, July 22.

"I am perfectly dissatisfied with the Congress Working Committee formula. The Congress must show a more conciliatory attitude towards the Minorities," declared Mr. Shaukat Ali, replying to an address of welcome from the Madras Corporation at the Ripon Buildings, to-night.

He added: "I am an optimist and do believe that Hindus and Moslems have to live side by side happily in India."

After paying a tribute to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's efforts in connection with the Madras Congress Pact, which he said, was the best solution of the communal problem, Mr. Shaukat Ali emphasised the imperative necessity of finding a solution of the problem before August 15.

Proceeding, he observed that the Congress and Mr. Gandhi should remember that trust begets trust and the present suspicions and illwill should go and each community should set its house in order.

14 ANNAS WORTH OF SWARAJ.

Adverting to the last Round Table Conference, Mr. Shaukat Ali said, that India was offered 14 annas worth of Swaraj in the rupee and he appealed to the country to accept it. He expressed the belief that India would be free in 10 years and said that he found people from royalty to the man in street in Britain, anxious for an honourable understanding between Britain and India.

I AM A MAN OF WAR.

Concluding, he said: "I have worked for the Moslem faith all my life and I stand for the Moslem cause to-day.

**"I am a man of war. Non-violence was never my faith. It was only my policy, and to-day truth to tell, it is not so when I find what non-violent people can really be."**

Mr. Shaukat Ali was hopeful of an early solution of the communal problem and exhorted both the communities to strive for honourable peace.

The address referred to Mr. Shaukat Ali's services and his sacrifices.

On arrival, Mr. Shaukat Ali was received by the President and the Commissioner. The address which was enclosed in a silver casket, was read by the President.—A.P.

### *A. I. C. C. Meeting In Bombay.*

BIG HOUSE AND BUS SERVICE FOR DELEGATES

A building in Gilder Lane near the Bombay Central which is capable of accommodating 200 persons has been engaged by the B. P. C. C. to house the members of the All-India Congress Committee who will be staying in Bombay during the meeting of the A. I. C. C. on August 6 and subsequent days. The building belongs to Manibhai Jhaveri of the Congress Free Hospital.

The B. P. C. C. is contemplating keeping a regular bus service from Camp of the A. I. C. C. members to the meeting place at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

## Situations Vacant

WANTED—INFLUENCIAL, hard-working, and reliable agents for knitting goods. Apply with red stamp to the Manager, Das Knitting Works, Ludhiana.
A R5508

WANTED—A SECRETARY on a monthly salary of Rs. 60—5/1—90. Candidates with their qualifications should apply to the PRESIDENT, Anand Municipality before 31-7-31.
A R5509

WANTED—A Gujarati trained TEACHER, knowing Montessori method. Apply to PRINCIPAL, Bhatia High School, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5513

WANTED—ENGINEERS, Overseers, Clerks, Accountants, Storekeepers, Doctors in India and Abroad. Apply enclosing stamp to GOODWIN & CO., Delhi.
A R5510

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for our Textile Factory, consisting of 24 Power Looms, a few Jacquards and other machines. Must be a thoroughly experienced man. Pay Rs. 150—10—200 Per Mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra.
A R5512

WANTED—Superintendent of Agents, District Organisers and Ordinary Agents on Rs. 150 per month or below with other allowances to introduce our famous Co-operative Insurance and Investment scheme of Rs. 2 per month limited to Rs. 100 only. Apply, THE ALL INDIA MUTUAL FINANCING CORPORATION LTD., PATNA.
3292

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mathematics. Must be an M.A., or M.Sc., prepared to join at once and ready to teach upto B.A. Honours. Appointment upto the end of March, 1932, in the first instance. Apply at once, not later than 25th July, with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, College, Surat, stating the minimum salary expected.
A 3309

## Loan

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
L

## Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

## Educational

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMAS in Rs. 5 by post. Apply with one anna stamp. PAITHANKER, P. O. Katuri (POONA).
E R5463

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch. per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ID-E-MILAD), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th July, 1931.
3340

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Valuation Officer on Rs. 150-10-200 for valuating properties situated in the Municipal Borough of Ahmedabad. Only B. E.'s or LL.B.'s with experience of Valuation work or those who have got practical experience of valuation work in this or any other major Municipality may apply stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials, if any.

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th August, 1931.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 20th July, 1931.
3352

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the auction sale held by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers on the 29th day of June, 1931, under instructions from MR. NOORMAHOMED BEGMAHOMED, MR. ABUBAKER ABDULREHMAN and BAI YEMNABAI, widow of Mr. Esmail Begmahomed, our client was the highest bidder and was declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 5, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Junction of Kolsa Street and Pydhownie without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 585.5.9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7795, Old Survey No. 2895 and 2894 and New Survey No. 1291, Cadastral No. 1259, Mandvi Division and bounded on the East by Halalkore passage and beyond that partly by the property of Juma Ebrahim and partly by the property of Noormahomed Begmahomed and others, on the West by Kolsa Mohoila, on the North by Pydhownie Road, on the South by the property, now or late of Mancherji Bomanji Panthaki and which said premises are assessed by the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 972-973 and Old Street Nos. 67, 69, 71, 77, 1—13, New Street Nos. 7 to 11. 199 to 209, 211, 1-5, and 8.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1931.

F. J. JESIA.
For Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
3335

## Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | No. 60 of 1928. | Re: | Joonas Cassum Rahimtulla, traded as Joonas Tyeb and Co. and Cassum Rahimtulla and Co. |
| (2) | „ 981 of 1922. 259 of 1927. | Re: | Burjorji Bapuji Mistry. |
| (3) | „ 188 of 1927. | Re: | Narandas Dewchand Datani. |
| (4) | „ 296 of 1927. | Re: | Cherubino Henry D'Souza. |
| (5) | „ 379 of 1927. | Re: | Govind Hari Pranjpe, traded as Govind Hari Pranjpe and Brothers. |
| (6) | „ 553 of 1927. | Re: | Ramchandra Keshaw Surawkar. |
| (7) | „ 603 of 1927. | Re: | Salebhoy Hatimbhoy Kanga, traded as Hatim and Co. |
| (8) | „ 1126 of 1927. | Re: | Rajaballi Mahomedalli Dawoodi Vora. |
| (9) | „ 1420 of 1927. | Re: | Mahadeo Gopal Kolwanker. |
| (10) | „ 1462 of 1927. | Re: | Hirji Sajan Sha. |
| (11) | „ 1672 of 1927. | Re: | Kantilal Lallubhai Sha, traded in the name of the Industrial Stores Supply Company. |
| (12) | „ 1705 of 1927. | Re: | Liladhar Madhowji Lohana. |
| (13) | „ 1725 of 1927. | Re: | Purshotam Shivji, a firm. |
| (14) | „ 1777 of 1927. | Re: | Fidahusein Alimahomed Harneswalla traded as Fidahusein Alimahomed and Co. |
| (15) | „ 17 of 1921. | Re: | Motiram Vishnu Shirolkar. |
| (16) | „ 292 of 1921. | Re: | Patric Clarence Gibson Kingley. |
| (17) | „ 343 of 1921. | Re: | Mahomed Haji Bawa and others, traded as Vallimahomed Haji Bawa. |
| (18) | „ 912 of 1921. | Re: | Sitaram Relumal Punjabi, traded as B. K. Bros. |
| (19) | „ 65 of 1923. | Re: | Mahomedalli Fidahusein Unwalla traded as Fidahusein Samsudin Unwala. |
| (20) | „ 78 of 1922. | Re: | Cooverji Hirji Thucker and Another. |
| (21) | „ 139 of 1922. | Re: | Mahomed Kassam Jetpurwalla and others traded as Mahomed Kassam Jetpurwala. |
| (22) | „ 218 of 1922. | Re: | Dewsey Bhanji Ramji and another, traded as Bhanji Ramji and Co. |
| (23) | „ 334 of 1922. | Re: | Manekchand Virchand Patni and others, traded as Virchand Narotamdas. |
| (24) | „ 989 of 1922. | Re: | Achyut Tukaram Mahajan, traded as Tukaram Bhagwan. |
| (25) | „ 595 of 1922. | Re: | Parashram Ramkisson and others, traded as Jagannath Bhurani and Prachaddas Murlidhar. |
| (26) | „ 263 of 1921. | Re: | Dahyalal Dayashanker Oza. |
| (27) | „ 708 of 1921. | Re: | Tehilram Radhakissondas Multani and another, traded as Radhakissondas Tehliram. |
| (28) | „ 730 of 1921. | Re: | Manekji Sorabji Patel, traded in the name and style of the Bombay General Store. |
| (29) | „ 755 of 1921. | Re: | Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi. |
| (30) | „ 918 of 1921. | Re: | Kaikhosru Nasserwanji Master, traded K. N. Master and Co |
| (31) | „ 29 of 1922. | Re: | Haji Mahomed Valad Mahomed Abdula Bhalji. |
| (32) | „ 111 of 1922. | Re: | Rahimbhai Karimbhai Khoja, traded in the names of Swadeshi Jenana Shop and H. Ebranm Karim. |
| (33) | „ 138 of 1922. | Re: | Neb Raj Khanna traded as N. R. Khanna and Sons. |
| (34) | „ 788 of 1922. | Re: | Chunilal Narottamdas Sha, traded as C. Natwarial and Co., and Chandulal Chunilal. |
| (35) | „ 805 of 1922. | Re: | Esufally Mahomedalli Dawoodi Vora and others. |
| (36) | „ 873 of 1922. | Re: | Devidas Murlidhar Sha. |
| (37) | „ 1058 of 1922. | Re: | Tarachand Odhavdas Javeri. |
| (38) | „ 1090 of 1922. | Re: | Rajaballi Rajbhai Sodagar, traded as Rajbhai Jaffarji Sodagar. |

That it is intended to declare a first dividend in estate No. (1), a first and final dividend in estates Nos. (2) to (14) a second dividend in estate No. (15), a second and final dividend in estate Nos. (16) to (24), a third and final dividend in estate No. (25) and a supplementary and final dividend in estates Nos. (26) to (38).

Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates, in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On the expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 14th day of July, 1931.

M. B. ABUVALA,
Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
3324

## Public Notices

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I desire to put in the market Boot Cream and Polishes for Shoes and Metals under the name and Trade Mark "MINAR". Any person or persons having any sort of legal objection may communicate within a week from the date of publication of this notice.

R. N. BANERJI,
5-A, Hewett Road, LUCKNOW
R-5511.

## Public Notices.

### NOTICE

The DHOLPUR STATE Sand Stone Quarries will be leased out by Public Auction at Dholpur on 25th July, 1931, at 9 a.m. in my office.

Conditions of the contract as also other particulars concerning it can be ascertained at my Office.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
3267


**RIALTO TALKIES** TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PICTURE EVER PRODUCED
Depicting
THE CONQUEST OF THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT

**THE BIG TRAIL**

WITH

**El Brendel, John Wayne, Marguerite Churchill**

20,000 EXTRAS 30,000 ANIMALS — JOIN THE RUSH — 93 PRINCIPALS 7 INDIAN TRIBES.

**THE CAPITOL** TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

CECIL B. De MILLE'S AMAZING PRODUCTION.

A mysterious, seductive beauty.....A night of abandon, Blazing Romance Smashing Drama Rising to the Tremendous Climax of a thousand Revelers Trapped in a Zeppelin Sweeping towards destruction. LIGHT SONG HITS.

**MADAM SATAN** 13 Parts

With
KAY JOHNSON,
Reginald Denny
Lilian Roth
Roland Young.

also
Mr. GANDHI'S
Debut in American Talkies

A Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Super Special.

**PATHE CINEMA** TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 AND 10.

KEN MAYNARD
IN
SENOR AMERICANO
ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING

HEAR MAYNARD—King of the Saddle—Sing Spanish Love Songs to the Accompaniment of his guitar

NO TALKING PICTURE YET SCREENED HAS PRODUCED SO MANY THRILLS

WITH

OSWALD THE RABBIT


## Public Notices

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

### NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6, Musjid Siding, No. 78, Frere Road, opposite Prince's Dock Clock Tower, Bombay, on Thursday 30th July 1931, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1930.

(2) To elect Two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1931 and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

REUBEN SOLOMON.
Ag. Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th July, 1931 to 8th August, 1931, both days inclusive.
3346

## The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables . Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasacharlar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.


*NEXT SATURDAY*

JOAN BENNETT
LEW AYRES
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
IN

PATHE CINEMA


## Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1-45 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots, in Wadia Charity Godown No. 23, Sewree on account of the concerned:—

59 full-pressed bales African Cotton, A.R. Quality Country, damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on MONDAY, the 10th August next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

## FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 22.

Liverpool Wheat.—
July s.3 10 7/8d. up 1/8.
Oct. s.4 2 1/4d up 1/8d.
Dec. s.4 4 1/4d. unchanged.

Chicago Wheat.—
July dol. 54/- up 1-1/2.
Sept. dol. 53/- 7/8 up 5/8.
Dec. dol. 58/- up 1/2.

London Linseed.—
July £9-17-6 unchanged.
Market quiet.

Argentine Linsed.—
Sept. 12.06 up 1.
Oct. 12.17 up 2.
Market steady.

London Linsed Oil.—
July/Aug. sh. 16/10 1/2d. up 1 1/2d.
Sept/Dec. 17/- unchanged.
Market steady.

New York Sugar.—
Sept. 1.44 up 2.
Dec. 1.51 up 2.
March 1.58 up 4.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago):—"Prices advanced on strength of outside markets, covering by "shorts" and Commission House buying."

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sakellaridis:— | |
| July | 7.41 |
| September | 7.57 |
| October | 7.72 |
| November | 7.80 |
| January | 7.97 |
| March | 8.12 |
| May | 8.28 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 7.65 |

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 21.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Latest Prices:—
Millars Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Ord. £0-2-6.
London Tin Corporation, Ord. £0-13-0.
Turner and Newall £1-8-6.
Associated Electrrc Industries £1-0-6.
Attock Oil £0-15-0.
Associated Portland Cement £1-3-3.
Underground Electric Railways £2-4-6
Electric Supply Corporation £2-0-6.
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. £0-12-0.
Beira Railways £0-9-4-1/2.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord. £2-6-9.
Marconi International Marine £1-12-6.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co., Ord. £2-15-6.
General Elec. Ord. £2-1-9.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-7-6.
L. and N. E. Rly. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. £22-10-0.
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. $9.00.
Malayalam Plantations £0-8-9.
British Burma Petroleum £0-3-10-1/2.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate £1-0-0.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-0-0.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-6-0.
Wm. Cory & Son £2-14-0.
Everything erratic owing to political complications.
Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 1,36,463 tons.
Decrease on week 60 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, July 21.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail the following statistics:—

| Week ending 17th July, 1931, | This week | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought into Sight | 68 | 13.115 | 13,913 |
| Receipts at U.S. Ports | 18 | 8,865 | 8,635 |
| EXPORTS FROM AMERICA. | | | |
| To Great Britain | 3 | 1,083 | 1,268 |
| To Continent | 35 | 4,145 | 4,281 |
| To Japan, Canada &c. | 51 | 1,608 | 1,226 |
| Total | 89 | 6,836 | 6,775 |
| World's Spinners Takings of American cotton | 174 | 10,776 | 12,622 |
| DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS. | | | |
| Great Britain (All kinds) | 37 | 1,948 | 2,591 |
| VISIBLE SUPPLY. | | | |
| Stocks at American Ports | | 2,839 | 1,563 |
| Stocks at American Interior Towns | | 534 | 599 |
| Stocks at Great Britain & Continent | | 1,734 | 891 |
| Total | | 5,407 | 3,073 |
| Last week | | 5,513 | 3,162 |
| Difference on week | | —106 | —89 |
| Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) | | 983 | 815 |

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# IS IT GIFT OR EXACTION?

—:o:—

## India's 100 Million Pounds Cheque To England

### CRUSHING BURDENS ON INDIAN EXCHEQUER

The following are further extracts from the report of the Congress Select Committee on publicdebt of India:—

We next come to the Great War, 1914-1919. Immediately on the outbreak of the war, large draft of Indian troops were transported to the European fronts, and as the war progressed, larger numbers of Indian troops were sent to various other fronts. It seemed to be the feeling of the Government of India that Great Britain should be helped in that war, not only with troops, but that, if possible, India should also relieve Great Britain to some extent of the heavy financial burden which the war would impose on Great Britain.

On the 8th September 1914, a resolution was staged in the Imperial Legislative Council in which the Officials constituted the majority. The resolution stood in the name of Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis. After giving expression to sentiments of devotion, and loyalty to the King Emperor, it ran as follows:—

"They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire."

The resolution, it will be observed, was in very wide terms. But, the then Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, being alie to the very meagre financial capacity of India, limited it to India taking upon herself the burden of the ordinary charges only of the troops derived from India. In winding up the proceedings of the debate on the said resolution, he said:—

"But I must tell you that we have actually had this matter under our consideration and we felt it would not be in accordance with the wishes of the people of India that in a crisis like the present, India should gain a material advantage at the expense of the Home Government in the savings effected on the despatch of a large expeditionary force to Europe, a feeling which has received full confirmation in the resolution which has been moved and in the speeches which have been made. On behalf of the Government, I accept that resolution and shall not delay in communicating its terms to the Secretary of State, and it will strengthen our hands in the recommendations we felt disposed to make and shall now proceed to make, that, under present circumstances, we should accept such portion of the costs of the expeditionary force as would have fallen upon India, had our troops continued to be employed in this country under normal circumstances. So far as a rough estimate can be made at present, and it must necessarily be a rough one, the net amount which the Government of India would in this way contribute to His Majesty's Government, assuming that the war lasted till towards the end of the current financial year, would be about one million sterling.... A contribution on more liberal lines than this would not, we think, be fair to the Indian tax payer....."

"Imperial Legislative Council Proceedings Vol. 53 pp. 35-36.)

Thus, up to this stage the burden proposed to be imposed upon India was to let her off with bearing the ordinary charges of the troops lent by her to Great Britain. As under the statutory authority, (Sec. 55 of 21-22 Vic. Ch. 106), the Government of India had no power to impose such a burden on the revenues of India without the consent of both the Houses of Parliament a resolution was passed by Parliament in November 1914, sanctioning the step taken by the Government of India. The resolution was in these terms:—

"That, His Majesty having directed military forces charged upon the revenues of India to be despatched out of India for service in the war in which this country is engaged, this House consents that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops so despatched, or that may be so despatched during the continuance of the war, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in these expeditions, which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable, Provided that, if it shall be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining and providing such vessels or forces shall be paid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expeditions."

—(Financial Statement, 1917-18, Vide Imperial Legislative Council proceedings, Vol. 55, p. 487).

It may be observed that by this resolution, Parliament went a step further and imposed on the revenues of India, not only the ordinary charges of the troops, but also the transportation charges. This was doubly unjust to India. For, according to the Secretary of State, the practice hitherto observed was:—

"In every instance in which re-inforcements from Home have been sent to India the whole pay of the troops so sent have been charged to India from the moment of their departure from the shores of England. On the other hand, when India has been called upon to provid troops for foreign expedition, it has been the general practice to continue to charge the ordinary pay of the troops to the Indian Exchequer during their absence from India."

—(Letter of the 9th August, 1872, from India Office to the War Office. Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. II, p. 293).

That is, the transportation charges were not paid by India when India provided troops. Departing from that practice, which in itself was unjust, the Parliament by their aforesaid resolution made India pay also the transportation charges.

WAR "GIFTS."

It would appear that prior to the introduction of the Budget for 1917-18 in the then Legislatice Council, the Government of India had been in communication with the Secretary of State for India, and a gift of a hundred million pounds out of the revenues of India to Great Britain towards the expenses of the war had already been arranged, and decided upon. The first time that this matter of gift to Great Britain was brought to the notice of the Legislative Council was in the Budget statement made by the Finance Member, Sir William Meyer, in March 1917, in these words:—

"We have always felt however, that if and when our circumstances warranted, we should take up the question of making a further direct contribution by India towards the struggle in which her own political and economic future is closely involved; and throughout which her trade and security have been so materially assisted by command of the Sea established by His Majesty's Navy, and we have been in constant touch with His Majesty's Government in regard to this matter. We hold that the time has now come, at which we can safely put our wish into effect and thereby gratify still further the patriotic feeling unanimously expressed in this Council on the occasion of the resolution moved by Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis....."

That hundred million, in the words of Sir William Meyer, "amounts to nearly double our total Imperial revenues as it stood before the War." The proceedings of the Council on that occasion show that this gift of a hundred million pounds was made by an executive act of the Government of India and was not a voluntary offer from the people of India. The Government of India, under the statutes, by which it is regulated, had no power, whatsoever, to make a gift to Great Britain out of the revenues of India.

In September 1918, the Finance Member, Sir William Meyer, brought forward a resolution before the Legislative Council to defray various expenses connected with the War to the extent of forty-five million pounds. It was suggested that this could be done by considering the "normal strength" of the Indian forces as 500,000 men instead of 160,000 as hitherto and thus bring the range of the resolution of Parliament a much larger expenditure and charging it on Indian revenues. After considerable discussion certain conditions were imposed which in effect reduced the contribution to twenty-six million pounds. (Vide Imperial Legislative Council Proceedings, Vol. 57, pp. 167-68).

OTHER WAR BURDENS.

We next consider the magnitude of the burden imposed upon India owing to this War. We shall give figures, approximate, where we cannot find actual figures, hereafter. But let us first try and understand the large variety of ways in which India has helped Britain in the last struggle, and what return Britain has made for that help given by India. (1) India sent practically "all her trained troops" to France right at the outbreak of the War, so that at one time she had not for her own border defence and internal security more than 30,000 troops of all arms—a situation of risk and danger unparalleled since the days of 1857, if even then. What precisely this risk meant to India, no one has cared to—perhaps, because no one can—compute in money value. Even when we got substitutes for our trained troops sent to France, the substitutes were only raw, untrained, ill-equipped levies of British Territorials, who could not possibly compare to our trained soldiers in efficiency, though they were twice or thrice as costly to India as the Indian troops they replaced. (2) India, next, raised, equipped, and dispatched large numbers of additional armies,—with all their auxiliary accompaniment of man and beast and machine,—to several minor theatres of the War in Africa, Europe, and Asia. These brought the most welcome relief to the hard pressed armies of Britain on the main Western Front. The exact value, however, of help, again, has escaped pecuniary computation, though the money value of this burden on India is not difficult to asses. (3) As though all that was not enough, India made a substantial money contribution, as already pointed out,—paid partly out of loans raised in India, which helped materially to ease the growing strain on the Indo-British Exchange,—to the disadvantage of India; and partly by taking over proportionate burdens of Britain in the War. This is a cleary measureable—and measured—money contribution; so there can be no dispute about its valuation. We shall, however, indicate below some considerations why we think the monetary burden of this gift to Britain is far greater in real values to-day than it seems in the simple money accounts. Over and above this monetary gift, India's "normal" military and civil expenditure was largely inflated as the direct consequence of this War, which she has, nevertheless, borne ever since. The presence of these additional burdens upon the Indian Exchequer led, in the five years immediately following the European War, to deficits in India's ordinary Central Budget, which occasioned corresponding increase in India's burden of Debt that must necessarily be accounted for as a War legacy. This also is capable of a clear, monetary evaluation as will be shown below. (4) Lastly, there is indirect harm done to India, by that horde of regulations governing India's foreign trade during the War the exact effect in monetary terms of which it is, again, difficult to assess. Those regulations or restrictions curtailed India's foreign trade, and limited the demand for currency upon the Government of India, which was finding itself increasingly embarrased on account of Exchange. The War gave an intense, though artificial, stimulus to India's exports, and as the same cause had tended to restrict imports, the balance of trade in favour of India was further increased by leaps and bounds. This balance was further increased by expenditure defrayed by the Indian Government out of Indian funds on behalf of the British Government. All this made the Rupee more than ever in demand. As its Exchange value in terms of sterling rose, Government were bound in honour to maintain it at 16d as undertaken in 1898-99. But when the coinage of the Rupee involved a loss, they went back on the arrangement made by themselves in 1898-99. At a time when the Exchange value of the Rupee was soaring, and the balance of accounts in favour of India was very high, they could have easily bought out the two hundred million pounds worth of India's Sterling Debt, on easy terms; converted that into Rupee Debt; and so saved themselves a great deal of financial embarrassment and discredit attaching to the Currency and Exchange Policy of the Indian Government, and saved the country at large immense loss and damage, from which it has not even now recovered. Instead the Indian Government raised loans in India to remit to England, and so added new burdens to the volume of India's Sterling indebtedness.

WAR COST.

In a despatch from the Commander-in-Chief, of July 1919, His Excellency gives the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men:—

"On the outbreak of the War the combatant force of the Indian Army, including Reser was 19b,000 Indian ranks. Enlistments during the War fr all branches of service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent Overseas. As regards the non-combatant, the pre-war strength was 45,000 and additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 397,000 were sent Overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000 men. whom 953,000 have served Overseas. Casualities amounted to 106,594; which included 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent Overseas was 175,000."

(To Be Continued).

## BANGALORE DISTURBANCES

### Labour Leader's Statement.

MADRAS, July 19.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, President of the Bangalore Textile Labour Union, who is in Madras in connection with professional work has issued the following statement:—

"The Binney Mills at Bangalore employ about 6,000 workers. They are a firm of Textile Manufactures. Not having signed the Congress pledge they are on the Boycott list and are suffering heavy losses. They had to pay bonus to their workers yesterday in the ordinary course of things. But they could not and they said so. The workers were naturally upset.

"The Labour Union after deep deliberation decided not to press the claim for bonus. The Mills were losing heavily and would gladly declare a lockout if we pressed the claim. That would have been than the loss of bonus. The members of the Union agreed. Unfortunately, however, there are only about 800 or 1,000 of those workers in our Union..

The rest are not Union members and so not amenable to our control. It came about because of a rival Union which the Mill authorities started last year. They enrolled members making promises of amenities, and though we were sorry for the division in the ranks we felt happy in a way that workers were being specially looked after. When the bonus was refused, the one great expectation on which they joined that Union, they refused to hear our words of caution and insisted on claiming it.

ADVICE TO WORKERS.

"We knew it would lead to a clash, we also apprehended that if any disturbance took place, as was likely, our members would be treated as investigators and ring leaders. So we advised our members to take leave and not even attend the mills yesterday. Most of them acted accordingly.

Thus is yesterday's disturbances neither the Union nor any of its members had any part or lot. Much of the credit for this wise and prudent policy goes to Mr. P. M. Rama Sarma. He has always been advising our members to keep perfectly quiet and peaceful since the times are bad and the Mills themselves are losing heavily and the Union members are perfectly loyal.

200 INJURED.

Yesterday's happenings are bound to cause deep sorrow to every one. The injured are more than 200 and as for casualties. I hear varying reports. I do not wish to say anythink on the occurrence except that Sir Mirza Ismail could easily have served both himself and the poor workmen by settling the matter amicably through a Conciliation Board.—"Swarajya."

## LATE MAULANA ISMAIL SHIRAZI

### A Bengali Patriot

"Liberty" writes:—

By the death of Moulana Ismail Hossein Sirazi of Serajgunj, Bengal, has lost a great patriot. A born orator Mr. Siraji always preached the doctrine of Indian nationalism and Hindu-Moslem unity. He put himself, heart and soul, in the national fight against the Partition of Bengal and was seen on more than one occasion on the same platform with Surendra Nath Banerjea, A nationalist to the marrow of his bone he was equally proud of Islamic civilization and culture. He realized that what is known to-day as Indian culture was the synthesis of more than one culture. He identified himself with the Congress and all national movements for political freedom and uplift of the people. His speeches and writings have contributed not little to the growth of nationalism among the Muslims in Bengal, particularly in East Bengal. His death at the present hour when the spirit of communalism is being sought to be invoked by self-seekers for creating dissensions in the ranks of the people is a distinct loss to the country. We offer our sincere condolense to his son, Moulvi Asadullah Siraji and other members of the bereaved family.

## R. T. C. SAFEGUARDS

### "Open To Accept Or Reject"

### JAYAKAR APPROVES CONGRESS MINORITIES FORMULA

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, July 20.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar who has been now long at Sholapur on a professional engagement in connection with the Namdeo Payri case cross-appeals, addressed a public meeting in the Municipal Ripon Hall Library, held yesterday at 6-30 p.m. with Mr. Lalit, Pleader, in the chair. "Some Aspects of the R.T.C." was the subject chosen by the speaker, who at the very outset told the audience that Federation, responsibility at the Centre, reservations and safe guards, and the question of minorities were the only four important items on which he desired to say a few words.

THE MIRACLE OF THE PRINCES

Federation, Mr. Jayakar said, was the confederation of different provinces and States in India and remarked that the offer made in London by the Indian Princes to come into its fold was the greatest miracle ever achieved and came as a surprise on the subtlest of British brains, even that of Lord Reading and other veteran politicians who found themselves quite at their wits' end to record this most wonderful change wrought by the growing forces of patriotism now surging in India.

Continuing, Mr. Jayakar remarked that the British Indian invitees accepted this voluntary offer of the Princes with much caution.

OPEN TO ACCEPT OR REJECT.

As regards responsibility at the Centre, the speaker said, only the principle involving was agreed by the Britishers to be conceded, but nothing as to the extent of its application is definitely known yet.

Mr. Jayakar then urged the audience to note that the "so-called" reservations and safeguards, were proposed by the British representatives and merely discussed, but never agreed to, by the Indian delegates. He maintained that the discussion being over, these proposed reservations and safeguards are yet reserved and it is quite open for the Indians to accept or reject them if found not in harmony with Indian interests. This test, he said, is still to be applied.

CONGRESS MINORITIES FORMULA APPROVED.

On the question of minorities, the speaker expressed much satisfaction at the formula now evolved at Bombay by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress and after paying glowing tributes to Dr. Ansari and others, who contributed their genuine efforts towards the same, observed that the formula does not at all impair the principle of the efficiency of the public services and other national essentials for which, he remarked, Dr. Moonje and he himself dug their toes in, and firmly stood all criticism heaped on them, both at home and abroad, as rank communalists.

WRONG COMPROMISE.

Finally, with a note of severe criticism of the attitude adopted by Mr. Shaukat Ali in respect of the said Congress formula, the speaker concluded his speech with advice mixed with humour, never to be in a hurry to have a wrong compromise, just as, one should never be in a hurry to marry the wrong girl.

## REPRESSION IN EGYPT

### Sidky Pasha's Role

"Al-Hayat" commenting on the present situation in Egypt writes:—

The political situation in Egypt has undergone no serious change as it was expected in consequence of the recent elections. The Ministry of Sidky Pasha in guarded on all sides by laws and regulations to provide it with security of tenure in the future; future not that of Egypt or that of the relations between Egypt and England but a future of ruling by repressive laws for years.

The Wafdist newspapers rest and the Constitutionalist Press have given went to their grievances and are impatient to discuss at length the political situation of the country. They have come to know that it is not the desire of the present Ministry to make any changes in the existing circumstances except with the approval consent of the High Commissioner. because he is the leading figure in Egyptian politics . Nihas Pasha the Constitionalist leader. had to face fraud and deception and his hopes were frustrated in the spring of last, year when the treaty was broken Sir Percy Lotaine has definitely informed the Government that a Wafdist deputation, with its leader at its head, cannot go to London unless they declare that they would abide by the treaty.

It is quite obvious that no change will take place in the present conditions unless either of the two personalities is removed from the scene, either Nahas Pasha must up the idea of leading the Egyptian deputation to London or the High Commission must be changed. Then and only then there is a likelihood of some change in the delicate situation.

A REVERED LEADER.

As to the possibility of removing Nahas Pasha from the leadership of the deputation proceeding to England we can only say that is simply impossible. This idea cannot even for a moment enter the head of anybody because no true Egyptian can deny the absolute necessity of a sincere leader for the salvation of Egypt. In him the nation finds a real leader characterised with cool headedness and patriotism and keen sight. He lives in the hearts of the nation like Saad Zaghul and the reverence in which he is held is not transferable from one person to another in a fashion in which the kingdoms of moveable properties are tranferred. He is worshipped by his fellow countrymen.

It is impossible to expert any betterment without creating a favourable atmosphere. It is a common talk in the public and in the streets. The visit of Muhammad Mahmud Pasha to London also is carrying high aims on its back. He wishes to tell the English public that the activities of the present High Commissioner are not approved by the Egyptian nation. The relations of the two countries were formerly praiseworthy and now there is a danger of their becoming delicate if the High Commissioner follows the same policy.

## "SAURASHTRA" NOT DELIVERED.

### Ranpur's Protest To P. G. M.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHRANGADHRA, July 13.

"Saurashtra" of Ranpur has not come by post and the subscribers have already sent their protest to the Postmaster-General, Bombay. Great discontent prevails in the whole city.

## Mazdoor Sangh Organiser Arrested.

### HOUSE SEARCHES IN U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 20.

As a result of Saturday's shooting outrage on Bir Bhadra Tiwary several searches were made in the City yesterday early in the morning. The police raided the residence of Mr. Rameshchandra Mehta, Secretary of the Cawnpore Unemployed Association, in his absence and carried out a very vigerous search there, till the noon digging the earth in several places and filing the walls which they left in that condition. Then they searched the office of the Unemployed Association which occupies the rooms of the Cawnpore Youth League. The police removed all papers belonging to the Unemployed Association, Cawnpore Youth League and the U. P. Provincial Youth League. Later the house of Lala Ganeshlal of Chawalmandi was also searched and police took away a lot of books including a copy of Peshawar Inquiry Report and "Sardar Bhagat Singh", etc. Among other places searched are the residence of a Lahore "Conspiracy" case convict Mr. Bijay Kumar Sinha, also Sri Narain Tiwary's and also that Raghunandan Press. It is learnt that further searches are to be made.

ACTION AGAINST POLICE.

It is understood that Mr. Rameschandra Mehta is contemplating taking legal action against the police for the damage to his house and property. It is also learnt that Mr. Prakash Narain Saxena, Secretary, the Cawnpore and U. P. Youth League, has written to the District Magistrate complaining that the police took away papers of both Youth Leagues without any warrant against either. He alleges it to be a breach of the Delhi Pact and a copy of his letter has been sent to Mahatmaji and the press.

Mr. Rup Kishore Vidyarthi, Organised, Mazdoor Sahayak Sangha, was arrested by the local police under section 54 on the suspicion of his connection with the Delhi "Conspiracy" Case. He was arrested at Mr. Sri Narain Tiwari's Khaddar Cloth Shop near Meston Road. It is learn nothing incriminatory was found on his person. To-day also several searches have been made.

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Fort, BOMBAY.

Miss Madhuri in Mr. Nandlal's "The Painted Agen", (the Ranjit Studio) to run from 25th at West End.

The dance scene in the "Painted Angel" produced by Nandlal Jaswantlal at the Ranjit Studio, to run from 25th at West End.

Kumar Bhagvandas, the Screen-prodigy, in "The Black-Tiger" Mehta-Luhar production to run from 25th at Imperial.

**Shri Ragini Devi.**
The well-known exponent of Indian music and dance.

# Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national international. The screen and the stage, *music and dancing, literature*, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

## THE PASSING WEEK.

*By Our Art And Dramatic Critic*

### *Their Prestige And The Picture*

One of the causes of the apparent decline of the prestige of, let us say, the West could be traced, according to Lord Irwin, to the American flood in films. This is, of course, a theory. And, like most of the high sounding theories, it has been left unproved. The days are still distant when statesmen would cultivate a scientific outlook and adapt their platitudes to modern environment and demands. Both Elstree and Hollywood supply the demands. If the demands are not what they ought to be the fault is, essentially of the state educational institutions that have hitherto failed to employ the screen as a medium of popular instruction.

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### *National Intelligence And International*

Mr. Schoedsack has been entrusted by the Paramount with the task of collecting the furthcoming film of the "Bengal Lancer." The fact is significant. Indian themes are slowly and evidently, surely attracting the attention of international film producers. If the local film producers aspire toward international aims, they must adjust efficient intelligence on the international level, not on lachrymoise national sentiment.

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### *Syt. Munshi On Music*

Syt. K. M. Munshi is not altogether of the same mind as that of Syt. Kalelkar. With Syt. Kalelkar who writes clever philosophic articles on ancient Indian art and culture, art, in actual practice, is just a "ceremony." With Syt. Munshi art is not, fortunately a ceremonial. But he proposes to assist art by formal "customs" Judged by his recent speech at the Rialto, he respects them. Syt. Munshi finds Bombay, interested in music. This is, of course, not the first time he does so. Syt. Munshi could not, for example, use his influence in the Bombay University to stabilise or direct that interest. He had the chance. He missed it. Now he has influence over the Congress executive. Syt. Munshi is in more congenial environment. Will he see that the functions, arranged under the direct auspices of the Congress, are directed by disciplined music, both vocal and instrumental. He may begin with Prabhat Feries and proceed further with the various volunteer and Seva Dal organisations.

## *E. SCHOEDSACK SEEKS*

### *Indian Screen Material For Paramount*

### "BENGAL LANCER" TO BE FILMED

*To halt a steady stream of* letters from adventurous souls *over the country*, Ernest B. Schoedsack announces to the world at large that his staff for his next venture into the jungle wilds for screen material is complete and *he cannot take any persons* except technical workers with *him. Mr. Schoedsack* leaves July 1 for India, where he will make jungle sequences of "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" for *Paramount*. Since the announcement last month, the camera-explorer reports the receipt of bales of applications for membership in the expedition. Some offer to work for nothing.—"N. Y. Times."

## MOTION PICTURE ACTORS

### Entertain Olympic Athletes

Los Angeles, California—Plans for the motion picture industry and for the famous motion picture actors to entertain the athletes participating in the Olympic Games to be celebrated in Los Angeles July 30 to August 14 inclusive, 1932, have been announced by the Organizing Committee.

Mr. Louis B. Mayer, internationally known leader in the motion picture industry, and a member of the California Olympiad Commission, will head the committee of prominent motion picture producers who will arrange for the participation of the great stars of the motion pictures in the entertainment program for the athletes and official Olympic groups.

Plans are now being completed for an open air theatre in the specially built Olympic Village where the men athletes will live. It is planned to bring the entertainment to the athletes with a program early each evening at which motion pictures will be shown, music provided, and each evening a different group of the famous actors of the screen will personaly appear.

Similar entertainment will be provided for the women athletes in their housing quarters at University of Southern California.

## PASTIME OF THE STARS.

### Film-Making

Film-making holds a magnetic attraction for the stars as a pastime as well as professionally. Much of their spare time is spent in taking pictures.

What do the stars "shoot" with these movie cameras of their own? Not the kind of stuff they see made in the studios, you may be sure. The outdoor world and sporting activities of themselves usually constitute the subjects filmed by the players.

Colleen Moore, for instance, is especially fond of photographing the antics of her dogs. Lupino Lane has his tumbling and contortionist feats filmed in order that he may closely observe his stunts and correct any errors.

Wallace Beery delights in filming seagulls, and, in doing so, obtains gorgeous photographic effects. His movie camera accompanies him on fishing and camping trips, and on voyages at sea. Ronald Colman's library of films chiefly features strength and speed, while Harold Lloyd is very fond of making golf pictures.

Some of Conrad Nagel's leisure time is spend in, filming his family enjoying various forms of recreation, *at home or on the beach*. Ken Maynard produced a pictorial diary of a trip down the mighty Mississippi.

*This strange liking for a hobby* so closely akin to their work is not *confined to a few of the stars*. It is popular with scores of them—so much so that it seems inevitable they will not be satisfied with silent films, but will make talkies for their own entertainment.—A. R. Taylor ("Film Weekly.")

(Continued from Col. 2)

whom they preside over. Thus they like to dance through the person of the people and whenever people dream that some god wants to dance, they arrange 'Mandan' and afford opportunity to the god to dance and be pleased. Members of a village assemble together at night in the courtyard of the village headman. They apply vermilion and wet rice on their forehead. Drums are beaten and within a short time all of them begin to shake and stand up and dance. It is in the person of some member of the assembly that the god appears and the man can easily be identified while the rest follow his lead. This man is regarded as an intermediary between the god and the people and the latter approach the god through him. Persons who are subject to hypernormal or abnormal mental activities are reputed to be perfect intermediaries and receive the divine inspiration.

DRAMATIC DANCES.

Dramatic dances occupy the foremost place amongst the Hos, and the roots of stageplay, tragedies and serious drama can be traced to the mimetic representations of social emotions, economic pursuits and the spoken expressions of the fancy that are met with in most of the primitive tribes. Each form of dance has its corresponding type of songs, and the tunes of music are also adapted to the occasion. The dances which are pantomimic representations of agricultural operations are accompanied with music and songs which together express the unity of purpose. Dances danced after the strenuous harvesting operations are not prompted by religious exultation or the pleasure of the performance but give rhythmic display of social joy and well-earned plenty manifested in the steps of the dance. When agricultural operations are undertaken, the villagers assemble together in the akhara or dancing arena and sing and dance in tune and get to their work with joy and cheer.

MUNDARI DANCES.

The regular dances of the Mundari speaking tribes of the Chota-Nagpur Plateau some of which have taken to permanent agriculture and therefore settled life and have steadily increased in course of the last three to four decades even now are greatly valued by the tribal people and the success of their agricultural life finds expression in the variety and exuberance of the dances which tend to release the tension occasioned by strenuous periods of work in the fields or in the forest.

*From "Nekjat Maratha," the new drama staged by the "Lalit-kaladarsh Mandali."*

Scene from "Love-Immortal" Maharashtra production (Kolhapore) featuring Miss Sulochana and Mr. Chowdhary to run from 25th at Majestic.

# The Little Theatre Is The Source.

—:o:—

## *ARTISTS NOT INEFFECTIVE EGOISTS*

### Sought By St. John Ervine

St. John Ervine, the well-known play-wright and dramatic critic, *in the July issue of the "Theatre Arts Monthly,"* warns the amateur and exposes the cant of the egoists who as he says, *imagine they* were making a world when they were merely making a mess. St. John Ervine believes that the Broadway theatre depends for its future on the little theatre. But he wants artists to work for the little theatre, not propagandists and journalists. Some of the reasons may be found below:—

"I have long believed, and shall probably, for the rest of my existence, continue to believe, that the little theatre is the source of the large theatre's life.

There does not seem to me to be any doubt about the cause of this extraordinary change: it is entirely due to the efforts of the bands of little theatre enthusiasts who, two decades ago, turned away from the Broadway theatre in great discontent and started to make a theatre and a drama of their own. They succeded beyond all reasonable belief and in a sensationally short time.

WORD OF WARNING.

And here I wish to gave a greatly-needed word of warning to the enthusiastic lover of the little theatre. If he wishes to maintain health in, or to restore health to, the little theatre, he must disabuse his mind of the infantile belief that any or all little theatres are superior to any or all commercial theatres, merely because they are little theatres! To talk or to write in that fashion is to cant: it is also to inflict irreparable harm on little theatres that have a chance of becoming good. During the period that I was guest dramatic critic of the late and lamented New York World, I was unrestrainedly abused by certain persons because, when I visited some of the little theatres in the unfashionable parts of the city, I declared my opinion that they were pretty bad. I will not say unthrifty knaves, but of pretentious and incompetent and ineffective egoists who imagined that they were making a world when they were merely making a mess.

LITTLE THEATRE FOR BROADWAY.

The Broadway theatre depends for its life on a continuous flow of good corpuscles from the little theatre. The supply which it received between 1918 and 1928 will keep it in a flourishing condition for another decade, perhaps for two, but if no more are sent to it, it will begin to lose energy, it will flag and falter and faint and, after a spasmodic effort or two to revive itself, sink into a lethargy and die. Is the little theatre making any attempt to fit itself for the tasks of revitalizing Broadway when the time for revitalizing comes? I see few signs that it is. There were no signs visible when I was in New York. Where one expected to find dramatists, one found journalists. Where one expected to find dramatists, one found journalists. Where one expected to find poets, one found politicians. Everybody who had an axe to grind was grinding it hard in the little theatre. The sparks did not fly upward; they fizzled out.* * *

# Folk And Primitive Dance In India.

—:o:—

*(By D. N. Majumdar, M.A., P.R.S,)*

(By D. N. Majumdar M. A. P. R. S.)

Syt. Majumdar has contributed to the current number of the "Sangeet" Lucknow a suggestive article, the excerpts from the article published here, would be of interests, and help to students of the dance.

"The features and technique of these folk and primitive dances appear to have been suggested to the primitive mind by the nature of their occupations, and the gait and movements, by the exhuberance of spirit in presence of games in the forest manifested in the brisk and subtle movement of limbs and frame in the act of hunting or in the preparation for it.

Innumerable forms of dances are known and practised by the primitive tribes in India. Thus the Hos have standing dances, stooping dances dances in which men and women take part, dances in which men stand in the middle playing their 'Nagera' and 'Mandol' and the women dance in circles. There is hardly any dance where all the maidens and youngmen cannot take part, for individual dances are seldom practised except when the Baiga or the Bhagat, the Dewa or the Pahan in course of his communion with the spirit or spirits which he placates gets possessed and in the course of possession dances the dance of the spirit. Such for example is the 'Mandan' of the Rawalttas.

DANCE OF THE GODS.

It is known also as the dance of the gods. The gods are conceived as beings which depend upon human ministrations, they are conceived as affected by the joys and sorrows of the people and take part in the activities of the people

(Continued in colmn 5.)

# *SRI RAGINI DEVI*

—:o:—

## *Keen Student And Exponent*

### Of Indian Music And Dance

To a student of the current international intellectual and cultural tendencies, the widespread popularity, in the West, of the dance appears, indisputably, as one of the most forceful and, certainly, as one of the most hopeful of the regenerative impulses of modern times. He looks forward, naturally, to every chance that strengthens the forceful hope of the impulse. When the chance is offered from America, he is, particularly and very naturally delighted. For, America is, decidedly, the country that has succeeded in placing the dance as a vital necessity in the daily life of the people. Our Art and Dramatic Critic who recently interviewed Sri Ragini Devi found her animated with the new dance spirit that is America. He found her busy studying poblems, technical problems, of Indian music in her little room at the Green's, Apollo Bunder. Her interest in Indian music and the dance is not idle sentiment or sympathy or, worse, curiosity. It is genuine, active and enlightened. Her recent brief season at the Opera together with her known work in America is indicative, of course, of her genuine accomplishments. These need not be recalled here. They have been sufficiently known. But the important significance implied in her visit to India may be easily overlooked. She confirmed the impression about America's unusual interest in an advancement of the art of the dance.

AWAKENED ENTHUSIASM.

And, she pointed out how that interest had more than an emphatic response for Indian music and the dance. She was delighted to find unmistakable signs of newly awakened enthusiasm about the art of the dance both before and after, particularly, during her dance recitals. She proceeds to Calcutta after spending about a week or so in finding assistance that wil promote her study of the questions of Indian music which she has adopted as her special subject of research. Her main idea is to arrive at clear inferences as to the possible outlook and future possibilities of Indian music. She is equally keen about the dance in India. And during her tours and travels in the country it is her main intention to gather as much as she can about the rich diversity of the Indian dance.

FOLKLORE AND DANCE.

She is not, like most of the superficial students and exponents of Indian dancing, unaware of the importance of folk-lore, folk-music and folk-dancing. She has thus the qualities which distinguish her immediately from every other visitor to the country interested in its art. She has a sound intellectual foundation and grasp of the inherent worth of Indian music and dancing. And, it is, of course, with increasing interest that one would and should watch the progress of conscientious artists like Sri Ragini Devi. Sri Ragini Devi may be assured of the active sympathy of those who watch and will continue to watch her as not only a devotee but as an esteemed colleague. For, India needs the services of all those, inside and outside the country, who are genuinely pledged to serve the future of art. Sri Ragini Devi has, by her dance recitals, already proved the possibility and the necessity of taking more than sentimental interest in the dance. Those who are thus earnestly interested in the dance, those who are thinking of the future of Indian music, will find in her a rare visitor, a visitor they dare not miss or overlook.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

MEETING OF JAINS:—Under the auspices of the All-India Jain Swetamber Conference and several other institutions a public meeting of the Jains will be held to-day (Thursday) in Bombay-Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall, Pydhownie at 8 p.m. to express their regret at and pass necessary resolutions regarding Verawal incident.

### DEATH OF MR. JEHANGIR VIMADALAL.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal from heart failure on Tuesday night at the age of 61. The late Mr. Vimadalal was a well-known Solicitor with a prominent position in various Parsi activities. His death is a great loss to the Parsi Community.

Mr. Vimadalal was active and appeared healthy almost till the hour of his death.

### WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE.

A meeting will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. for the purpose of inaugurating the Welfare of India League. Those who have agreed to join the League are requested to attend. Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram will preside.

### "ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF MODERN INDIA."

The Joint Hon-Secretaries write:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a series of public lectures will be delivered on the "Economic Problems of Modern India." The first lecture will be given by Prof. C. N. Vakil on "Indian Industries" on Sunday, 26th July, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, when Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the President of Bombay Youth League will preside. Succeeding lectures will be announced later.

### PICKETING AT SANTA-CRUZ

In spite of heavy rains the local Congress Committee resumed the picketing of foreign cloth shops on Sunday. The picketing is going on on two shops which still sell Malegaum Sarees and boycotted cloth.

### Fatal Fall From Tree

A fall from a tree 30 feet high proved fatal in the case of a young Christian boy. Danid de' Soza a 15 years old boy fell down from a tree in the compound of the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday at 12-10 p.m. He was severely injured due to the fall and succumbed to his injuries on removal to the Hospital.

### Foot-Ball Accident Proves Fatal

John Nazareth, a young Christian aged 24, was injured while playing foot-ball on the Police Maidan an Naigam On July 4. He was treated for some days privately and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital on July 7 where he was detained for treatment. He died in the Hospital at 4-30 a.m. on Wednesday morning. The medical report says that death was due to ruptured spleen.

### MRS. JAGTAP'S MONEY IN BANK.

#### High Court's Order Against Withdrawal

Mr. Justice Wadia passed an order to serve notice against Mahadev Bhikaji Jagtap (an under trial prisoner in the murder case at Thana) and Alice Jones, his wife, and ordered an interim injunction till the Notice of Motion was heard, restraining them or their servants or agents from withdrawing Rs. 50,000 which has been deposited in the name of Alice Jones in the National City Bank of New York.

Mr. M. C. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Parashram P. Mahajan, and other creditors and stated that Jagtap who is undergoing his trial for alleged murder of Abdulla Nazar, a share broker, at Thana, is heavily involved in debts. Jagtap got a legacy under the will of Mr. Gearge Gahagan to the extent of over Rs. one lakh. Jagtap used to deposit his moneys in the banks in Bombay and in November 1930 he had a deposit of Rs. 50,000 with the Bank of India. Hearing that certain creditors were going to bring attachment on that deposit he immediately withdrew, and deposited the sum in the National City Bank of New York in the name of Alice Jones. Counsel contended that the deposit made in Bank was of Jagtap's and Alice was only a nominee to evade creditors. He, therefore, prayed that till the civil suits were decided against Jagtap, the court should order the defendants or their agents restraining them from withdrawing the money.

His Lordship passed an order as prayed for making the Notice returnable by 30th of July.

## East India Cotton Association.

### ARBITRATION AWARD SET ASIDE.

### INTERESTING HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

A case which would interest the cotton brokers is decided by the Hon Mr. Justice Wadia in the Bombay High Court. The case was in the matter of arbitration by the East India Cotton Association, between Messrs. Pherozsha R. Vakharia and Co. and Messrs. Haji Hamed and Co. The facts of the case briefly are: One Mohmed Haji Hamed is doing business in Bombay under the name and style of Haji Hamed and Co. who petitioned the court to set aside an award dated 20th March 1931 directing him and his firm to pay jointly and severally Rs. 6882-10-9 with interest at 6 per cent. from 27th February 1931 till payment. The award purports to have been made under the rules and regulations of the East India Cotton Association Ld. which was incorporated under Bombay Contracts Act 1922.

Respondents are a firm of Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents and their firm is a member of the Association whereas the petitioners' firm is not. In January-February 1931, the petitioners sold through the respondents 700 bales of cotton of April-May 1931 delivery. The contracts or rather the contract notes in respect of the said sale were sent to the petitioners and were duly signed. Petitioners allege that they gave instructions to the respondents on or about the 18th February 1931 to sell a further 800 bales of Broach cotton April-May delivery, but that contrary to their instructions, the respondents instead of selling 800 bales, purchased 800 bales and sent a contract note to the petitioners in respect of the said purchase for confirmation and signature. The petitioners repudiated the said purchase and refused to sign the contract note and after some correspondence closed the outstanding purchase of remaining 100 bales, the other 700 bales having been set off against the first contract of sale of 700 bales. By their letters dated 24th and 28th February the respondents called upon the petitioners to pay to them sums mentioned therein. If the petitioners disputed their liability to pay the amount claimed the respondents were willing that the matter should be referred to arbitration.

ARBITRATION AND RULES.

They accrodingly appointed their arbitrators and called upon the petitioners to appoint their arbitrators and in default threatened to write to the Chairman of the Association to appoint arbitrators and to proceed with the arbitration. The petitioners replied that the rules and the regulations of the Association did not apply in the present case and that the arbitrators had no jurisdiction in the matter. Thereupon the arbitrators were appointed by the Association. The respondent alone appeared before the arbitrators who made their award on 20th March 1931. The respondents made demand for payment and as petitioners failed to pay, they took out proceedings in execution and attached certain moveable property in possession of the petitioners' firm.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after discussing points of law and decisions of Indian and English courts in the course of his judgment said, there was admittedly a contract for the sale of 700 bales but the petitioners say that there was no contract for the purchase of 800 bales and no contract of 100 bales as alleged by respondents. The last two contracts was repudiated by the petitioners and confirmation notes in respect to them were not signed by them. The very fact or existence of these two contracts being denied, there were no disputes arising out of or in relation to them which would be referred to arbitration. Assuming, however, that there were disputes arising out of the said contracts, for the decision of the said arbitration, there must still be a written agreement within the meaning of the terms "submission" to submit those disputes of differences to arbitration. It is common ground that confirmation notes in respect of purchase of 800 bales and sales of 100 bales were not signed by the petitioners and petitioners also sayy that they had repudiated the transaction. As the contracts have been repudiated and acceptance is not proved, there could be no written agreement to refer any disputes arising out of or in relation to them to arbitration. It would follow therefore that the arbitrators had no jurisdiction to enter upon a consideration of a matter which could not be referred to them. There was no valid submission in respect of the said transaction and therefore no valid award. The award must therefore be set aside. Respondents to pay petitioners' cost. Attachment levied by respondents must therefore be raised.

## CONGRESS PICKETS ASSAULTED BY CITY "ROUGHS"

### Police Ask Grog Shopkeeper To Close The Shop.

### B. P. C. C. PRESIDENT ON THE SCENE.

Angry demonstrations were witnessed in front of a liquor shop at New Foras Road, Bombay on Wednesday, which necessitated the police being summoned to the scene.

The excitement was occasioned owing to the fact that six Congress volunteers picketing the shop the previous night were set upon by a gang of hooligans and severely assaulted.

One of the volunteers named Hatim Darbar sustained serious injuries as a result of the cowardly attack.

POLICE TURN UP.

When the shop opened its doors on Wednesday, a large crowd collected outside and indulged in hostile demonstrations and kept on shouting prohibition slogans. A sergeant and an Indian police officer who arrived on the scene used mild force, but did not succeed in dispersing the crowd.

Ultimately, the shopkeeper, who happens to be a Parsi by name Cowasji Ardeshir Baliwalla was advised by the police to close the shop. The latter closed the shop but the crowds lingered on.

B.P.C.C. PRESIDENT ON THE SCENE.

In the meantime, Mr. K.F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C and Mr. Abid Ali, Secretary, also came on the scene and persuaded the people to disperse. They interviewed the owner of the shop, who promised that the Congress pickets posted at the shop would not be molested.

The incident has no doubt caused some concern in Congress circles. It has been discovered that some of the liquor and toddy shop owners in the city are carrying on business till late in the night in contravention of the Excise Rules. The license granted to them permits sale of liquor only up to 8 o'clock in the night.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is said to be in possession of specific instances where liquor shop owners are resorting to illegal methods such as carrying on business after p.m., smuggling liquor bottles out side the shop and selling them which are clear offences under the Excise Rules.

The Congress kept pickets at the shop all the 24 hours of the day. On Tuesday night at about 10-30 p.m. it is alleged a gang of "mavalis" attacked six Congress pickets and injured one of them severely. This incident aroused public resentment and the shop was picketed by large crowds "en masse" on Wednesday.

## NO BIDDER FOR BOMANJI MILLS.

### Auction Sale Postponed

The auction of Bomanji Petit Mills belonging to Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd., came off yesterday.

The official liquidator started the auction with the minimum bid of five lakhs of rupees. Since no bidder came forward auction had to be postponed.

### Ship Employee Found With Revolver

Vali Ahmed Sheikh Khedoo, employed on board s.s. "Truenfels" was found guilty of being in possession and importing a revolver without a license and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla. Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

Mr. Spencer who prosecuted said that the Customs Police received information on Monday night that the accused had a revolver for sale. The informant was asked to make a deal and two persons were deputed to keep a strict watch over the movements of the accused. On Tuesday the accused was seen coming down the steamer and going from one shed to another. He was stopped and taken to the ship and the revolver was found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above.

## P. & O. FRAUD CASE

### Police Inquiry Revelation

### FURTHER REMAND TO CUSTADY GRANTED

Police investigations into the alleged frauds committed in the P. and O. Bank, Ballard Estate Branch, Bombay, have revealed that the Bank has been cheated to the tune of Rs. 1,20,000.

Three persons arrested in this connection on July 7 and 8 were again produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday, on an application for a further remand of the accused in police custody They were:—

Jehanbux Cursetji Taraporewalla, the Head Cashier of the Bank, Govindrao Ramrao, the ledger keeper and Felix Mascarenahas, a clerk in the firm of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

The third accused was let out on bail some time ago.

It will be remembered that the discovery of huge embezzlements in the Bank was made on July 7 last when the firm of Manji Nathoobhoy and Co. sent a cheque for Rs. 50,000. The Bank on referring to the account of the firm found that they had only Rs. 30,000 to their credit. The firm was communicated with and it was found that there ought to have been Rs. 60,000 to their account. The first accused who was transferred to the Central Office 8 days' before the discovery of the frauds was sent for and on his way he jumped from the taxi into the sea but was rescued. The other two accused were also arrested.

The Magistrate ordered the first and second accused to be further remanded into police custody till August 5. The third accused was to continue to remain on bail.

### WHY HE JUMPED INTO SEA

#### Accused's Confession In Court

"When the police arrested me, I thought it was a stain on my character and honour. That was why I jumped in the sea and attempted to commit suicide." This was the statement made by Jehanbux Cursetji Taraporewalla, lately the head cashier in the P. and O. Bank, Ballard Estate Broach, who was charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday with attempting to commit suicide.

It will be recalled that the accused was arrested on July 7 in connection with the defalcations in the P. and O. Bank to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000. He was being taken to the Branch Office in a taxi when it is alleged the accused got out of the taxi near the Mole Station and jumped into the sea. He was, however, rescued. The charge of criminal breach of trust is pending against the accused.

Dawood Baloo, a tindal in a motor launch at mole station giving evidence said that at about 4 p.m. on July 7 the accused was seen to jump into the sea. Witness rescued the accused and brought him over to the launch.

Balkrishna Vishnu, a Custom's peon posted at Mole Station also gave evidence corroborating the previous witness.

The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge and said that he felt humiliated because of the arrest and therefore tried to put an end to his life.

The Magistrate thought that a conviction in this case should not prejudice the charge of criminal breach of trust pending against the accused and ordered the accused to be bound over for good behaviour for a sum of Rs. 50 for six months.

### ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

#### Insurance Cashier In Police Custody

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,000 the Palton Road Police have arrested Dattatriya Raghunath Kulkarni, cashier and Accountant in the firm of the National Employers Mutual General Insurance Association having its office at Nicol Road, Bombay.

The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday on a remand application.

It was stated that the accused was arrested on Tuesday on a complaint filed by Mr. A. Mackay, the assistant Manager of the firm. The previous day, it appears, when the auditors of the firm Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. questioned the accused about certain entries in the account book he could not gice a satisfactory reply. It was then discovered that frauds had been committed.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody till August 4.

## *Where Will "Roy" Be Tried?*

### POLICE BUSY SIFTING MASS OF EVIDENCE

Where will "M. N. Roy" be tried? This question is on the lips of everybody since his arrest. It is understood that he is wanted in India in connection with his several alleged activities both in India and abroad. He is wanted in connection with his alleged activities in what is now called the Cawnpore Conspiracy case of 1924. He might be also tried in Meerut case. The police, it is understood, have a mass of evidence regarding his alleged activities after 1923. "Roy", therefore, will be taken to Cawnpore first for his trial. The other ten persons who were arrested on Tuesday and released on bail of Rs. 500, would be charged in Bombay for harbouring "M. N. Roy." They have been at present told that they would be summoned when cases against them will be ready. Khan Bahadur Pettigara and his staff, have been working till midnight sifting and scrutinising evidence.

### All-India Daily Weather Report.

POONA, July 22.

The monsoon has been strong from Assam to North Punjab and active in West Central India and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, West Central India, East and North Punjab, Konkan and Malabar; and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, South-West Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair one inch; Kyakpyu three; Ahmert and Akyab one and a half; Cherrapunji ten; Jalpaiguri three; Cox's Bazar, Saugor Island, Bogra, Naya Dumka and Darjeeling two; Dhubri, Barisal, Ranchi and Shillong one and a half; Mymensingh and Burdwan one. Bahraich three; Bareilly and Mussooree two; Gorakhpur and Meerut one and a half; Mainpuri and Dehra Dun one; Khandwa, Guna and Mukteswar three-quarters; Cawnpore, Agra and Hoshangabad a half; Delhi five; Montgomery four; Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Dharampore two. Hissar and Cherat one; Mount Abu, three-quarters; Simla and Dalhousie a half; Cochin three; Khandala, Vellore, Cuddapah and Kodaikanal two; Calicut and Madura one and a half; and Bombay, Mahabaleshwar, Mangalore and Mercara three-quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in plains of the Punjab and United Provinces, increase in Burma and general rain will continue in North-East India and west coast of the Peninsula with local falls in Deccan and the central parts of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls of rain are likely along Burma and Chittagong coasts during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

### BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 22.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 22.7-31 Colaba Point 0.75", Fort 0.50" J. J. Hospital 0.40"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 40.58" Fort 47.20" J. J. Hospital 43.49".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 34.51" Fort 37.93" J. J. Hospital 34.80".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 40.47" Fort 53.94" J. J. Hospital 42.89".

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort.)

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET, OCTOBER.

New York, July 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.53 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.43 |
| Difference | —.10 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.28 |
| Difference | —.25 |
| Broach expectation A M | Rs. 177 |
| Broach expectation J A | Rs. 188. |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 5.20 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 5.06 |
| Difference | —.14 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 5.03 |
| Difference | —.17 |

### LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 13 |
| Lower | Unchanged. |
| Silver Forward | 12-15/16 |
| Lower | Unchanged |

Market:—Quiet.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Settlement. | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 13 | 9 | 0 |

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports & Imports.

### ARRIVALS.

July 22.

Nerbudda, Blencow, London.
Maseinpur, Gower, Rangoon.
War Hindoo, Hurst, Abadan.
Cariguino, Luciano, Kobe.

### DEPARTURES.

July 23.

Gogra, Clarke, Moulmein.
Suka Maru, Frijinaga, Calcutta.
Cariguino, Luciano, Triesie.
Bamora, Forsyth, Busrah.
Elysia, Henderson, Jamnagar.

### LOADING.

July 22.

Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Bandra, for Busrah.
Steamer Nirvana for Kobe.
Steamer Chinkoa for Karachi.

S S Nerbudda:—The M M Coy's steamer Nerbudda arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Maseinpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Maseinpur arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S War Hindoo:—The A P O Coy's steamer War Hindoo arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Cariguino:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Cariguino arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, and hence she will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gogra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Suka Maru:—The K N Co's steamer Saka Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Elysia:—The G Y Coy's steamer Elysia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jamnagar with a general and same bottom cargo.

### IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 22.

S S "Vita"; Agents: M M & Co. from Busrah:—1 bundle ingot gold, 40 bags sheep skin and 85 bags dry dates.

From Karachi:—509 bags barley, 654 bales cotton, 12 bundles coir yarn, 290 bags rice, 10932 bags wheat, 482 bags dry fruits, 778 bags wheat flour, 750 bags gram, 54 bags gram flour, 1833 bags rind wheat and 30 bags hing.

S S "Fusiyama"; Agents: L Thiestino, for Trieste:—697 coils wire, 27 cases shoes, 30 cases lamps, 1820 cases glassware, 2060 cases paper, 217 cases nails, 22 bundles tubes, 650 bundles steel bars, 136 cases chains, 90 casks paint, 50 cases beer, 32 cases brandy, 750 bags soda wash, 175 casks chemicals and 20 cases bolts and nuts.

From Venice:—75 cases art. silk yarn, 500 cases sulphur and 320 cases stone chips.

From Brindisi:—63 bags potatoes and 100 bags almonds.

From Patrasso:—50 bags currants.

### EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 22.

S S "Macedonia", for London:—20 bales animal skin, M Esmail; 13 bales animal skin, H Jeewan; 6 bales animal skin, C G Merchant; 3 bales woollen carpets, Amin Azizulla; 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd; and 4 bales woollen carpets, H A Amin.

For Marseilles:—75 cwts groundnut seed, E Virji & Co.

S S "Dalgoma" for Dunkirk:—2090 cwts. groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co.

For Leith:—2000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S "Elysia" for Liverpool:—14 bales wool raw, T Manekchand; 40 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 43 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd; 200 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co; and 2000 cwts. groundnut cakes, Stal Bros.

S S "Trenenfels" for Antwerp:—63 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg. Co; 150 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Hamburg:—137 cwts. poppy seed, A Nanji.

For Rotterdam:—160 cwts. gurdi seed, J Dayal.

For Trieste:—

S S "Cariguano" for Trieste:—

For Venice:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Port-Said:—2 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Suez:—24 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S "Hadote Maru" for Kobe:—2400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—900 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S "Gerbeta" for Osaka:—15 cwts. gum Trogacanth, E Virji and Co.

S S "Nirvana" for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1931.


## IN WHOSE INTERESTS?

Should the contemplated constitutional safeguards be in the interests of India or of Britain or of both? This question has been ceaselessly discussed both in India and Britain ever since Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin agreed on the safeguards being "in the interests of India." The discussion has not been as helpful or decisive as it could have been because not many of those who can speak on the subject with any authority are precise enough in their language, while dealing with that particular subject. Lord Irwin himself, speaking but a few days after the Delhi Pact, attempted to elucidate the nature of Safeguards, but was so ambiguous in his language as to give one the impression that he for one saw little difference between the interests of India and those of Britain after the long and intimate contact between the two countries. It is but a step from this proposition to the corollary that what is good for Britain must be good for India as well. Once again has Lord Irwin touched on this topic in his latest speech at a meeting at Westminster under the auspices of the Conference of British Missionary Society. Referring to the words "in the interests of India" in the Delhi Pact, and to the objection urged by many British critics that those words "took no account of Britain's right to safeguard her own interests," Lord Irwin has again laid stress on the identity of the interests of India and Britain.

Reiterating Britain's "weighty obligations to India in such matters as Defence, Financial Credit, Protection of Minorities and future treatment of Services," he says: "If the implications of any of these things are dispassionately examined, I believe it will be found that when any association has grown so close as that between Britain and India, it will be impossible to dissociate real and permanent interests of one partner from another." A probable implication is that the proposed safeguards with regard to India's credit, treatment of Services, etc., may seem at first sight to be in the interests of Britain, but are also in the "real and permanent interests" of India as well. Lord Irwin, however, hastens to add, that his above remarks are "very different from saying that Britain is morally entitled to impose conditions on Indian constitutional development which are not of advantage to India in the interests only or primarily of Britain." Churchillites are now speaking in that strain but may, at any time, change their tactics and may learn to argue somewhat as follows: "We want some special financial safeguards, but that is for the sake of India's financial interest. We also want some safeguards for our Services, but that too, is obviously in the interests of Minorities or administrative efficiency"; and so on. We do not suggest that all the British who talk in that vein are conscious of their hypocrisy. But we must say that self-interest leads many to self-deception. However, let us drop the matter there for the present. Fencing with words will no longer avail much at the Round Table Conference. And, we would warn the less wary Indian delegates to beware now at least of vague formulas which may make it necessary for them to say, as some Liberals do now: "That is not what was understood among the Sub-Committee members."

Lord Irwin's speech as a whole was full of genuine sympathy for India's aspirations; but it is hard task even for him to reconcile the proposed Safeguards with the formula in the Delhi Pact about those "in the interests of India." He is, however, quite right when he says: "The real difference between many critics of the policy of the British Government and myself is that they appear to believe that British interests can be secured by loud assertions of determination to take vigorous action on Britain's part, whereas, I think that if they are to be permanently strengthened and maintained, it can only be on the basis of mutual understanding and consent." India will no longer, suffer herself to be governed except by consent, and she will not tolerate any kind of coercion. And, this fact may well be taken note of by those officials who fondly believe that taking advantage of the Truce and Gandhiji's absence from India they can bring Congress influence to naught. Gandhiji simply cannot afford to leave India if coercion is prevailing or impending. To go back to Lord Irwin, he is reported to have expressed the view that Gandhiji and Indian Nationalist opinion in general "would welcome Britain's assistance when they fully understand Britain's anxiety to see the fruition of India's constitutional hopes and that Britain was not seeking anything but the interests of India." We fear that Lord Irwin is blinded by his own dazzling idealism to the realities of the situation in India. At any rate, the Britisher's anxiety that he speaks of is conspicuous by its absence from the policy of the Government in India.

## THEIR 'CLOSE ATTENTION'

Mr. Kalbhor, M.L.C., has elicited from the Government of Bombay an interesting reply to his interpellation regarding the accommodation for Government officers in Bombay and Poona. He desired to ascertain the number of such officers, "their names, designation, pay and rent recovered from each of them" and rent "which Government pays for each of these buildings" and the "assessable rent of those buildings." He also inquired about "the loss suffered per mensem on this account by Government." The official reply reveals that the loss suffered by the Governmen in respect of bungalows in Poona is Rs. 2,348, and Rs. 3,723 in that of bungalows in Bombay. In these days of acute financial stringency when Government are supposed to be anxious to discover every possible source for meeting it, the public will certainly be at a loss to understand why the State should lose more than Rs 6,000 a month. It will not be a hardship on the member of Council who, as is shown in the statistical table published by Government in reply to the information, receives as salary Rs. 5,333-5-6 and pays Rs. 344 as rent and to his colleague who pays only Rs 275, possibly because he is housed in a less commodious bungalow to pay at the flat rate of say, 15 per cent., whatever the nature of the accommodation. If he desires better accommodation, he must pay extra. The present arrangement is defective on many grounds, as it causes hardship to officers on lower salary and creates invidious distinctions. Why should an officer drawing Rs. 765 per month, be provided a bungalow the "standard rent" of which is Rs. 140, be asked to pay Rs. 77 according to the percentage rule, and thus cause to Government a loss of Rs. 63 a month? It is interesting to note, on the contrary, that an officer whose salary is Rs. 2,450 a month, is accommodated in a bungalow the "standard rent" of which is Rs. 247 a month. He pays, of course, Rs. 245, and the transaction causes Government a loss of only Rs. 2 per month. The whole system becomes indefensible. What is required, is levelling up the schedule of rent according to the salary. It is a curious system of providing accommodation under which in the case of an officer drawing Rs. 1,700 a month Government incur a loss of Rs. 300 a month in rent, while in the case of an officer on Rs. 1,200 a month, the loss amounts to only Rs. 46. The official reply to Mr. Kalbhor was that Government were giving the matter their "close attention." It is certainly time they did.

## THE POONA OUTRAGE.

From Poona comes the distressing news that an attempt was made on the life of the Acting Governor of Bombay. This outrage was committed by a youth just as Sir Ernest Hotson was entering the Reading Room of the Fergusson College Library, two shots being fired at him. Fortunately, the first shot was stopped by the metal stud of a pocket book Sir Ernest Hotson was carrying and the second round went wide. Every right-minded Indian will whole-heartedly condemn this outrage. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that the noble doctrine of non-violence must remain the sheet-anchor of the Indian struggle for freedom. We do not know what motives impelled the youth to commit this outrage which adds another blot to India's fair name and serves as a warning to those, —happily, an overwhelming number in this country—who abhor violence and strive patiently to preach Mahatma Gandhi's doctrines, that they must be still more active in promoting non-violence. That infinitesimal section of India's teeming millions whose mentality refuses to acknowledge the immorality and inhumanity of taking life little realises what gross disservice it renders to the Motherland.

## HARD TASK

Germany is faced with a hard task in securing financial relief not only "to tide over her present emergency" which is declared to be the "immediate problem" before the London Conference but also to obtain respite from financial worries for a period sufficient to pull her out of the present economic chaos. That is why Dr. Bruening wants long term credits But it appears from the text of the American proposal presented by Mr. Stimson to the London Conference that the machinery proposed for international co-operation to help Germany is to be restricted to maintaining 1,200 million dollars short-time credits, although consideration is to be given "to the ultimate conversion of some short term into long term credits." This is a concession to Dr. Bruening's insistence but it can help Germany only very temporarily.

## *Trifles*

"Maulana Mahomed Ali is dead, His place (on the Federal Structure Committee), it seems, is to be taken not by his brother,, Maulana Shaukat Ali, but by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan".—Times of India.

Poor Mahomed Ali!..... They are even harder on his memory.

• • • • •

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who with Mahatma Gandhi, is Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal's guest at 'Fir Grove', was granted an interview by Mr. Emerson last evening", says the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman".

I understand on reliable authority that notwithstanding Jawaharlal's desperate yearning, his moving petition would have been rejected but for the kind recommendations of my confrere and Mr. Emerson's butler.

• • • • •

The "Times of India" has published yesterday some stories—which "read more like a chapter from an Edgar Wallace Thriller"—of "hair-breadth escapes" executed by "M. N. Roy" who "came to India about two months ago", and "is alleged to have attended the last session of the National Congress in disguise," in March last.

Edgar Wallace, however, denies having yet produced as thrilling a thriller as the main exploit of "M. N. Roy". It never occurred to the novelist to create a character that would "beat", in disguise or otherwise, not only the police but also time itself by the convincing margin of about four months.

• • • • •

The All-India Muslim Conference Working Committee and the Executive Board will meet in Allahabad about August 8 "to consider and express the community's voice on the scheme recently propounded by the Congress Working Comuittee for the solution of the Communal problem".

On being interviewed, a high official of a famous Gramophone Company expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the result of the rehearsals and had no doubt that the "Record Celebre" would be a complete success.

• • • • •

Apropos of his impending exodus, Sir Victor Sasoon says: "I personally am not being forced out of the country; I am attracted elsewhere".

But there is absolutely no truth in the rumour that Great Britain's bitter, yet justifiable, jealousy is also being transferred from India to China.

• • • •

"Sterilisation of Mental Defectives

Commons Reject Bill"

Propagating the species is a well-recognised biological instinct.

# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

—:o:—

## A STUDY IN GERMAN CONSTITUTION

(BY D. TRIVIKRAM RAO.)

IV*

It is laid down in the constitution of the German Republic that the organisation of economic life must correspond to the principles of justice and be designed to ensure for all a life worthy of a human being. Within these limits the economic freedom of the individual must be guaranteed. Legal compulsion is, therefore, permissible only in order to enforce rights which are threatened, or to subserve the pre-eminent claims of the commonweal. Freedom of trade and industry is consequently guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of laws of the Reich.

**USURY FORBIDDEN.**

Freedom of contract in a very complete measure prevails in economic relations, subject to the provisions of the laws. Usury is forbidden and contracts which are opposed to morality are declared void. Property is guaranteed by the Constitution and the extent and the restrictions placed upon it are defined by law. Expropriation is effected only for the benefit of the general community and upon the basis of law. It shall be accompanied by due compensation, save in so far as may be otherwise provided by a law of the Reich. In case of dispute as to the amount of compensation, resort may be had to legal proceedings in the ordinary course, unless a law of the Reich otherwise determines. Property of the States, local authorities, and public utility associations may be expropriated by the Reich only on payment of compensation. The ownership of property entails obligations. says the Constitution, and hence its use must at the same time serve the common good. The right of inheritance is guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Law. The share in any inheritance which accrues to the State is also determined by law.

**DISTRIBUTION OF LAND; SCOPE FOR SOCIALISATION.**

The distribution and use of land shall be supervised by the State in such a way as to prevent abuse and with a view to ensuring to every German a healthy dwelling and to all German families, particularly those with many children, a dwelling and economic homestead suited to their needs. Special consideration shall be given in the framing of the Homestead Laws to persons who have taken part in the war.

Landed property may be expropriated when required to meet the needs of housing, or for the purpose of land settlement, the bringing of land into cultivation or the improvement of husbandry. Testamentary trusts are to be terminated.

**POWERS OF STATE.**

The cultivation and full utilization of the land is a duty the landowner owes to the community. Increment in the value of landed property, not accruing from any expenditure of labour and capital upon the land, shall be devoted to the use of the community.

All riches in the soil and all natural sources of power of economic value shall be under the control of the State. Private royalties shall be transferred to the State by legislation.

The Reich may, by legislation, without prejudice to the payment of compensation and subject to appropriate application of the provisions governing expropriation, transfer to public ownership private economic undertakings which are suitable for socialization. It may itself undertake, or assign to the States or local authorities a share in the management of such undertakings and associations, or otherwise ensure to itself a determining influence therein.

Further, the Reich may, by legislation, in case of pressing necessity and in the economic interests of the community, oblige economic undertakings and associations to combine, on a self-governing basis, for the purpose of ensuring the co-operation of all productive factors of the nation, associating employers and employees in the management, and regulating the production, manufacture, distribution, consumption, prices and the import and export of commodities upon principles determined by the economic interest of the community.

Industrial and agricultural co-operative societies and federations thereof may be incorporated into the public economic system, at their own request and with due regard to their constitution and social characteristics.

**RIGHTS OF LABOUR.**

Labour is under the special protection of the Reich, and in accordance with the Constitution, the Reich has framed a uniform labour

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on June 27 and 29 and July 18.

# NO SENTIMENTAL TEARS, PLEASE.

—:o:—

## A CAUSERIST BIDS ADIEU TO THE CHINA BOUND KNIGHT

(BY "FLANEUR").

Like everything else in life, publicity has its seamy side and shows the rent which it is badly tailored and forced on too tightly. Publicity has its delicate technique which is strained into disastrous effect when it is not handed with expert fingers.

**MUCH ADO.....**

The publicity display that a local evening daily gave recently to Sir Victor Sassoon, the Bombay millionaire, capitalist and employer of large-scale labour, is an exquisite example in this art of bungling, especially after it was followed by a leading article in the next day's number of the Anglo-Indian journal. The single 'steamer' headline poster and front-page display with Sir Victor's picture are not calculated to precipitate a national disaster approaching, shall I say, the crisis Germany is having at the present time: but the effect of the grotesque was heightened when the journal assumed the pose of superior wisdom and treated us to Sir Victor's alleged defeatism. The article is certainly wonderful, containing as it does, statements that contradict each other.

**THANK YOU.**

The most tragic part, however, of the whole thing is that the commentated publicity, instead of achieving at least the principal of its intentions, gives the whole show away and what is worse defeats itself in favour of the Congress. To begin with, Sir Victor is too sporting a gentleman (as even his opponents protest) to be associated with any kind of "pessimism" and his projected Chinese trip repudiates the suggestion of German metaphysics. Sir Victor is too honest to sail under false colours and he is equally too clever to do so much as wink out 'Congress.' The Congress.' The Congress, in effect, receives the character certificate not from the China-bound commercial magnate but from the Anglo-Indian journal. The Congress leaders do, in fact, cite Sir Victor's statement, supported by the journal's comment, in vindication of their 'bona fides' modest though they may be. They would be only too happy to gracefully accept the compliment and smile a charming: 'thank you: it's 'very' good of you.'

**CROCODILE TEARS.**

Sir Victor is being deified in certain quarters: but one expects him to be duly warned against any kind of flattery that he has not earned. Unearned compliments are really tinted ones: insincerity corrodes through and cracks them. Sir Victor has every right to sink his capital wherever he chooses and it speaks highly of the Bombay Knight's character that he has declined to ply us with the usual nonsense about 'patriotism,' 'capital's role in future India,' 'the mission of Indian capitalism' and what not. The Indian knight is not the first of his class to sweep over oceans in search of lucrative investment: he does not give but merely follows the lead given him by other foreign capitalists including British. It is a well-known fact that the 'overheads' to which Sir Victor refers are the barricades which the British Trade Union movement has erected and that British capitalism has probably as big a stake as any other's in China with her cheaper and disorganised labour and big dividends. So the argument of 'demoralisation' which is levelled against Sir Victor by the goody goody journal proves as futile as it is hypocritical. For ourselves we merely say 'bon voyage' and heartily wish the prized 'nirvana', the objective of wise investment, to the Indian capitalist. We have no sentimental tears to shed and no crocodile tears to affect: let Sir Victor's be an unsentimental journey and our adieu be brief and business-like.

# *NOTES OF THE DAY*

**Prestige.**

The Simla conversations have ended inconclusively. In the absence of any authoritative statement, it is naturally impossible to determine definitely the points on which agreement could not be arrived at. But it is certain that one of them is the demand for an Arbitration Board regarding the agrarian situation in the United Provinces. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has admitted that it was one of the vital issues, while a Press report says that "Lord Willingdon assured the U. P. Governor that he (the Governor-General- and his Government would not yield to the Congress on this important issue." This is a tragically unfortunate attitude to adopt. There ought to be a limit to the working of the Prestige-complex. Here is a question almost of life and death. Yet Government appear to be concerned only with their position. The official position is doubly indefensible. Lord Irwin negotiated with Gandhiji on equal terms. The Congress was officially recognised as a contracting party. And he, thereby, raised the prestige of the Government. But, we confess that what was so raised was understood as prestige only by the word outside Bureaucratia.

**British Trade In India.**

In an illuminating article in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century and After" on "British Trade and the New Indian Constitution," Mr. Hugh Molson gives some striking figures about the progressively declining British trade in India. According to these the value of total British exports imported into India averaged about £86,000,000 for the years 1925-26 to 1927-28. In 1928-29 the value was £84,900,000, in 1929-30 it had fallen to £77,327,000, and the provisional figures for 1930-31 show a startling reduction to about £45,938,000. The "appalling decline" in cotton goods, says the writer, may be gauged from the fact that, whereas in the first four months of 1930 India imported from Britain 475.9 million square yards of piece-goods, in the corresponding period of 1931 the figure had crashed to 139.5. Eloquent figures like these induce the writer to observe that, "whenever India desires to give protection to her own industries, she shall be at liberty to correct such tariff barriers as may appear to her desirable, as much against British products as against those of any foreign country, and Lancashire is ill-advised to call this principle in question." The author only pleads for a policy of "India first, British second, and foreigners third." This policy is a significant change from the insistence on equality of British trading rights in India.

**Contemptible**

The "Civil and Military Gazete" doubts if Gandhiji's presence at the Round Table Conference will "make so much difference." For, "we know he has no practical scheme to put forward, neither has he the influence over the Congress he would have us believe." Having pronounced this decision the little Anglo-Indian journal goes on to assert that "on the other hand we firmly believe that much may be accomplished in London without Mr. Gandhi, for whether he goes or not the rowdy element will continue to clamour for the moon." Such exhibitions of abusive manners cannot hurt Gandhiji who has survived worse attacks than Pekinese barks. They would ordinarily be treated as beneath contempt. But the "Civil and Military Gazette" is supposed to represent a large section of the bureaucracy in Simla and the Punjab. We wonder whether our contemporary has sunk so low under its own weight.

**Repression in Sind**

When one hears so much of Government's solicitude for the so-called Depressed classes it may do one good to know how the Meghwars, Bhils, and other "Depressed" Class communities are dealt with by petty officials in the Nagar Parker Taluka in Sind. We learn that Meghwar volunteers who do social uplift work in their community and in particular persuade their brethren to give up their old habit of eating carrion are needlessly suspected and harassed by local talatis. "Some time ago," says our correspondent with regard to one particular instance, "a prosecution was filed against a Meghwar who was himself beaten by an official and then forced to foot out a total distance of nearly one thousand miles of sandy desert to attend numerous hearing of his case during several months, with the ultimate result that he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment." If the report is accurate—we should be glad to know more about it from the Government's publicity officer—it reflects little credit on the officials concerned, who, if they cannot be just, may at least show a little more sense of humanity.

# Sind Members' Strong Protest Against Irrigation Bill.

—:o:—

## COUNCIL CONDEMNS ATTACK ON ACTING GOVERNOR.

### SIR E. HOTSON GIVEN THREE CHEERS ON ARRIVAL.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, July 22.

Poona was agog to-day with excitement following the attack on the Governor's life in the Library Hall of the Fergusson College.

It was, therefore, with more than ordinary eagerness that the arrival of the Governor was awaited at the Council Hall. There was a demonstration of jubilation in the Hall when the Governor made his appearance. He was vociferously cheered. When he stepped into the Governor's gallery the Leader of the House gave three cheers to him and the whole House applauded.

Later in the day, the Council passed Rao Bahadur Kale's resolution condemning the dastardly act and congratulating the Governor on his miraculous escape.

The House further discussed the Irrigation Bill. The discussion was so dull that except Sindi members nobody took any interest in it. The Bill will take another day till it goes to the third reading.

ATTEMPT ON GOVERNOR'S LIFE

When the House met, the President made reference to the unfortunate incident of the cowardly attack on the life of the Acting Governor. He said:

"The House will regret to hear the news that has been received by me just now that His Excellency the Acting Governor as he was paying a visit to the Fergusson College this morning was the victim of a cowardly attack made by one of the students. It was sheer grace of God that he was saved. The House will get an opportunity to express its feelings of this sad and regrettable incident, perhaps, during the course of the day. I am sure the whole House will regret and condemn the action."

AMENDING IRRIGATION BILL.

After question time, the Council proceeded to discuss the Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act. The Bill passed its two readings and was considered clause by clause. Clauses of the Bill affecting the interests of the Sind Zemindars, were vehemently opposed by their representatives.

The Clause 92 which provides that the cost of constructing water courses constructed by the Canal Officer and fed by the same canal system, shall be calculated on an acreage basis and charged on lands irrigated by them was strongly opposed. The Lloyd Barrage Zemindars opposed this provision tooth and nail, as they contended that it adversely affected their interests. Their plea was that a number of canals were being remodelled in their tract and the newly constructed watercourses were not going to benefit them in the least.

SIND MUSLIM OBJECTION.

Another objection to the payment of the cost for water courses came from the Zemindars of Lower Sind, whose lands were bound to be adversely affected by the construction of the Sukkur Barrage.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah interrupting the debate gave an assurance on behalf of the Government that the lands in Lower Sind, below the Barrage, would be exempted from the cost of construction. Government had undertaken the improvement of Fulchi and other canals with a view to counteract the loss which the Barrage would entail to lands below the Barrage.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Sheikh Abdul Majid moved an amendment to delete a provision in the Bill subjecting to cost of construction lands irrigable by such other canals in Sind as may from time to time be improved or remodelled for more efficient distribution of water therefrom. The idea underlyin the amendment was to exempt the non-barrage lands in Lower Sind from the cost of new constructions. There was heated discussion on the amendment which was ultimately withdrawn, following an assurance from the Leader of the House.

GOVERNOR'S PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

When the Council re-assembled after recess, Rao Bahadur Kale moved the following resolution:

"This Council having heard of the dastardly attack on the life of the Governor this morning at the Fergusson College, expresses its profound abhorrence at this occurrence and strongly condemns such cowardly action on the part of the assailant. It further warmly congratulates the Governor on his providential escape and admires his courage, coolness and presence of mind on the occasion."

Mr. B.S. Kamat associated himself with the resolution. He said that he was connected with the Governing Body of the Fergusson College and he was authorised by that Body to say that they shared the views expressed in the resolution.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto speaking on behalf of the Muslim members regretted that the good name of Bombay Presidency had been spoilt by this revolutionary attempt.

Mr. J.R. Abercrombie expressed the sentiments of the European Group.

Sir Gulam Hussein, the Leader of the House associated himself with the spirit of the resolution, on behalf of the Government Benches. He observed that this dastardly and cowardly act had been condemned by every section of the House.

A dozen more members spoke in support of the resolution and showered eulogies on the Acting Governor. The resolution was carried.

# PROPAGANDA AMONGST CULTIVATORS.

## Proceedings Against Delhi Congressmen.

DELHI, July 22.

With Narella, a village twenty miles from Delhi, as their centre, Congress workers, it is alleged by the police, have been carrying on intensive propaganda amongst the cultivators, inciting them not to pay land revenue to Government.

It is further alleged that these people have been making violently seditious speeches in the rural areas round about Delhi. It was feared that if such activities were left unchecked they might have serious consequences and lead to agrarian unrest.

MORE CASES COME.

Government were, therefore, compelled to institute security cases under Section 108, Indian Penal Code against people who, it was alleged, had been preaching hatred against Government. Three of such cases—against Kishanlal, Azad Mohd. Idress and Chamanlal—have been fixed for July 29 and 30 and August 1 respectively, all cases being in the court of Mr. Isar, Additional District Magistrate.

Bailable warrants were also issued to-day by Mr. Isar against Dr. Ramkrishna of Gandhi Ashram, Narella, under Section 108 of the Indian Penal Code, calling on the accused to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace for one year and to furnish two sureties of Rs. 500 each for the same period. This case has been fixed for to-morrow.—A. P.

# Nilphamari Rioting Case

## EIGHT PERSONS CONVICTED

### *TWO ACCUSED DIE OF BUCKSHOT*

(BY MAIL.)

NILPHAMARI, July 19.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. C. R. Mukherjee, Special Magistrate, in the Saraswati Pujah procession rioting case at Nilphamari.

Five accused including the Imams of the Mosque, Rahim Bux and Basiruddin, were found guilty under sections 117 and 147 I. P. C. and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under each section, the sentences to run concurrently. Three other accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each under section 147 I. P. C. They were further ordered to execute bonds under section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code for Rs. 100 each with one surety for a year. The case was originally started against fifteen men, two of whom died subsequently of buckshot wounds and four were discharged for want of evidence.—A.P.

# DEWAN SEES HINDU LEADERS

## Tense Situation In Veraval

### DEMAND FOR EXTRA POLICE

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN CAMP, July 22.

Situation in Veraval continues to be tense. Yesterday evening, three Muslims armed with knives and pen-knives were found prowling near the houses of Seth Govindji Khusal and Seth Laxmichand. Though they were arrested Hindus are still excited. The Dewan of Junaghad came to Veraval to see Hindu leaders and persuaded them to open their shops. The Hindus expressed unwillingness to stir out of the houses. Streets are still unsafe and Hindus demand extra punitive police.

The total numbe of goondas arrested since Sunday is 14. Situation is still tense, as several alleged murderers are still at large and men actually behind the conspiracy are not yet arrested.

## Junagadh Diwan's Explanation.

JUNAGAD, July 22.

The following communique relating to the recent disturbance at Veraval, is issued by the Diwan of Junagad State:—

On the morning of the 18th instant eleven Hindu citizens of Veraval, pursuing their ordinary avocations in the several localities of the town were unexpectedly attacked with knives by some Mahomedan hooligans in three separate batches. Out of the citizens so attacked, five including Sheth Govindji Khushal and Dr. Gordhandas, a private medical practitioner, died almost immediately, on account of the wounds inflicted on them. Three are seriously wounded and three are slightly wounded.

The incident ended in about 5 minutes, and there was no further trouble. It did not develop into a communal riot, as the Mahomedan community in general took no active part in the affair and as the Hindu community in general did not retaliate.

There were no casualties among the Mahomedans. Six Mahomedan rowdies were arrested on the same day by the police, who are vigorously investigating the affair, under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of the State Police, who, on hearing the news, immediately proceeded to Veraval with extra police on the same day.

The funeral processions of the victims have passed off peacefully and quiet prevails at Veraval, except that hartal is being observed by Hindu shopkeepers.—

### OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date to-day:—

The S. S. Sonnenfels (Line.—Hansa, Agents.—Messrs. Pestonji Bhicaji) left Port Okha on the 22nd instant for Jamnagar with the same bottom cargo.—A.P.

## A MUSLIM ASSAULTED

### For Pro-Congress Sympathies

Mr. Sulaiman Abdur Rahman who lives in Khandiya Mohalla and is a sympathiser of the Congress and the Nationalist Muslim Party was assaulted on Monday night by some persons who had been frequently abusing and otherwise threatening him for his political views. He had published a handbill supporting the resolutions of the Jamiatul-Ulema and of the Nationalist Muslim Party and announcing the publication of a pamphlet dealing with the constitutional problem.

On Monday evening he went with Mr. Narayan Swamy a motor broker to Haj Jafar Hotel in Doctor Street. As soon as they came out about 10 to 15 persons demanded to know why he had published the proposals of the Jamiatul-Ulema and why he was going to distribute another handbill about the statement issued by Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. They also accused him of being a Congressman and doing Congress propaganda. He did not answer them and tried to escape. They attacked him with fists and kicked him. He received many injuries one of them being an inch-long wound inside the left cheek. He fell down and was rescued by some men who took him inside the Haj Jafar. Even then the assailants were not satisfied and were demanding that the Hotel proprietor should hand him over to them again. The Hotel proprietor, however, gave him protection. At this stage the police arrived and the assailants took to their heels. The Police took Mr. Sulaiman Abdur Rahman to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated for his injuries which were noted down by the Doctor.

# "DAILY MAIL."S" FICTION.

## Punjab Gov't Refutes Mischievous Story.

In the "Daily Mail" (London) of June 6, a telegram was published purporting to have been sent from Roland J. Wild, special correspondent at Lahore in which the following passage occurred:—"For instance the other day, two Europeans who were shooting only 20 miles from Lahore were suddenly set on by an angry crowd and imprisoned for several hours, £500 being demanded fro their release. They were allowed to go eventually after all their money had been taken from them." The Punjab Government have made careful enquiries not only in Lahore but in the adjoining district of Sheikhpura. In both districts May is a close month for shooting and both report that no such incident ever occurred. The allegation appears to be unfounded.—A.P.

## RAJKOT KHOJA YOUTH CONFERENCE

### Council Summons Received...

(From A Correspondent).
RAJKOT, July 22.

Messrs. Kanji Goolabbhai, Alibhai Ramji, Harakhji, Najrali, Karim and Valji, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Khoja Youth Conference received summons under Section 22 184 from the Rajkot Local Council ordering them to be present on 25th inst. Sjt. Kanjibhai alone is to attend with his legal adviser.

### DEATH OF PROMINENT RANGOON CONGRESSMAN.

RANGOON, July 22.

Mr. V. D. Mehta (55) a prominent local Congressman who was in charge of the Burma Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association and the Congress Khaddar Bhandar and was Treasurer of the Burma Congress Committee, expired this morning due to a car buncle after an illness lasting fourteen days. Many shops were closed as a mark of respect to his memory.—A.P.

## DOWN WITH UNTOUCHABILITY

Mr. P. R. Lele, a member of the anti-Untouchbaility sub-committee writes:—

Under the caption "Down With Untouchability" I find a lengthy statement in the "Chronicle" of 22nd instant, which has the appearance of authenticity. As a member of the sub-committee appointed by the B. P. C. C. I don't know of any such statement being authorised by that Committee. In particular, I don't at all think that there is the least sanction for the second paragraph under the sub-heading "picketing of temples". It is maintained there that the proposal "least acceptable to the Congress is that of offering satyagraha at the temple gates", and the reason given for the rejection (?) of this is that it will lead to "classes between the supporters of orthodoxy and the supporters of new reforms?"

This, I emphatically maintain, is misleading. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jowaharlal have assured the untouchables that under Swaraj those Hindu temples, which will not admit them, will be forfeited to the State. Last year when Nasik satyagraha was started, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who was in charge of this portfolio, issued a statement in spite of his pre-occupation that he supported the claims of the socalled untouchables and declared that though he would have preferred a postponement of the satyagraha he could not find fault with those who launched it. Mr. Kher, another member associated with Seth Jamnalalji, not only went to Nasik openly to support the satyagraho but also attended a public meeting at Dadar on 19th March 1930 and said in so many words that next to Mahatma Gandhi salt satyagraha, the Nasik Temple entry satyagraha deserved the attention of Indian patriots. Mahatma Gandhi supports temple entry satyagraha only he says the socalled untouchables should not engage in it, but the caste-hindus, who support their claim, should offer satyagraha.

If in face of these pronouncements sub-committee of the B.P. C.C. take up a definite attitude against any direct action—I wonder what Mr. Rathad, a secretary of that Committee thinks of it—, I shall have nothing to do with that Committee and shall resign from it. I am too long and too unmistakably committed to a radical course of it conduct in respect of untouchables to actively form part of a sub-committee taking up such an attitude.

# "HYPER TECHNICAL" INTERPRETING OF TRUCE.

## Punjab Govt. Replies To Lala Duni Chand

### "NO IMMUNITY FOR CASES OF VIOLENCE".

(BY MAIL.)
SIMLA, July 20.

The Punjab Government in a press communique says:—

A letter in continuation of previous correspondence from Lala Duni Chand, Advocate, Ambala, to the address of the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, was published in the "Tribune" dated the 23rd June 1931. In it Lala Duni Chand alleged that the Punjab Government was "hyper-technical" in construing and interpreting the terms of the truce". This Government is, however, unable to modify its views as previously stated, which is that cases of serious violence or incitement to violence are definitely excluded from the scope of the Delhi settlement.

Lala Duni Chand then proceeded to cite a number of concrete instances. One of these, the case of Hari Kishen Das, does not come in any way under the terms of the settlement. This person failed to produce an accused person in Court for whom he had given surety and consequently his security was forfeited.

The facts of the case of Muhamad Ibrahim are correctly stated by Lala Duni Chand and he is also correct in assuming that cases under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code in which injuries were inflicted upon law-abiding persons do not come within the terms of the settlement.

NO IMMUNITY FOR VIOLENCE.

In regard to fresh prosecutions in the Jhang District, the terms of the settlement did not confer immunity for the future on those who either preach or practise violence.

As regards the village of Naushera Panuan, it is correct that its inhabitants took a prominent part in the civil disobedience movement, but the post of additional police which is located there has been retained not for that reason but on account of the extreme criminality and lawlessness of its population. In the absence of any detailed statement to the contrary, it must be assumed that the "loyalists and favourites of the police" who are alleged to have been favoured in the assessment, represent the law-abiding element in this notorious village —A.P.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

In Jutes an easier tone pervaded and the market closed at yesterday's levels. In Coals only Katras-Jherrias were dealt in at about last level. In Teas an improved demand was noticeable which included Bishnauths and East Indias. In the Miscellaneous section, there was no feature of outstanding interest. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 72-6 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1934|37 89 small odd lot; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99-8; 5 per cent Bonds 1935 95-5; 5 per cent. Loan 1939|44 93-13; 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 99-15; 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-12 small lot; 6 per cent; U.P. Bonds 1921-41 ry 70 small lots.

COTTONS:—New Victoria ordy. 1-4.

COALS:—Katras Jherriah 29-12 small lots.

JUTES:—Anglo-India ordy. 240-8 small lot; Bally ordy. 113-8 small lot; Barnagore 114 small lot; Budge Budge ordy 292 small lot; Caledonian 417-8; Clive 20; Dalhousie ordy. 322; Delta ordy 338 small lot; Hooghly ordy. 50-8; Howrah 31-12; Kamarhatty ordy. 357; Kanknarrah ordy. 319; Kinnison ordy. 590; National 19-12; Naihati ordy. 305 and Union ordy. 372.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Bengal Telephone ordy. 8-8; Indian Iron and Steel 3-12; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 22-4 ex div.; B.I. Corporation ordy. 0-12-0; Madan Theatres 2; Midnapore Zemindafy 70 small lots.

TEAS:—Bishnauth 11-4; Desai and Parbuttia 201-8 small lots; East India 7-4; Eastern Cachar 2-2; Gielle ordy. 11-14; Grob "A" 5-4; Killing Valley 9-4; New Pururbari 2-4 and Seajuli 16-4.—A.P.

## INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Indian Tariff Board which is now engaged upon an inquiry into the paper industry will take oral evidence in August from manufacturers and importers concerned.—A. P.

# "OFFENCE" OF SYMPATHY WITH SATYAGRAHA ?

—:o:—

## K. P. C. C's Statement Of Truce Breaches

### PACHAPUR DAMAGES AND OTHER FINES

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, July 18.

The Secretary of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement regarding the breaches of truce on the part of the Government in Karnataka:—

Watan lands of Watandars in Karnataka who had been dispossessed for their having joined or helped the Satyagraha movement, ought to have been restored. But they have not been restored.

(1) Hanamant Ramachandra Deshapande of Bilgi, district Bijapur, was dispossessed by G. R. R. D. No. 5797-28 of 28-7-30. It was ordered that his Watan lands should be taken possession of, brought to Khalsa and shown as waste lands in Government records and leased out annually. The aggregate of his share of Watan lands in Badgi and Ballur villages is worth about Rs. 15,000/- paying an assessment of Rs. 46-8-6 and Judi of Rs. 16-9-0.

Under Section 58 of the Watan Act he has been disqualified to hold office of Kulkari without enquiry.

OFFENCE OF PAYING TO SATYAGRAHA FUND.

The alleged offence he committed was to buy in auction a mango for Rs. 30/- which had been presented to Mr. Jorapur, pleader of Bagalkot, who had been convicted for 6 months. Another count was that he was paying from his shop monthly a small sum to the Satyagraha Fund.

(2) Hanamant Bhimaji Desai was similarly dispossessed of his life interest in the Kulkarniki Watan of Admurnal and Kadampur in the Bijapur district by G. R. 5864-28 dated 24-9-30. He was dismissed on 29-9-30. His life-interest was actually forfeited on 1-10-30. His alleged offence was that he resigned his post out of sympathy for the Satyagraha Movement.

(3) Shiddappa Shivarayappa Sanadi of Ambadgatti, taluk Bailhongal, District Belagaum, has been dispossessed of his Watan lands for his having enlisted himself as a volunteer.

NOTICES OF FORFEITURE NOT WITHDRAWN.

Notices asking Watandars as to why their Watan lands should not be forfeited for their having taken part in Satyagraha, have not yet been withdrawn though proceedings have been suspended. The most notable case is that of Sj. Gangadharrao Deshpande.

RE-INSTATEMENT CLAIMS IGNORED.

(1) Balkrishna Yamaji Deshpande of Pachapur has been dismissed for taking part in the Satyagraha movement. He was convicted for 10 months R. I. under the Salt Act and 117 I. P. C. He claims re-instatement.

(2) Balkrishna Malhar Kulkarni of Bailhongal has been disqualified to hold office as Kulkarni for taking part in the movement. He was not convicted.

(3) Hanamantgouda Basangouda Patil of Hesrur taluka Haveri was not given the post. W. T. N. 2050 of 28-3-31 says that it is out of question to appoint him as he took active part in Satyagraha.

The last case should be noted since the date is 28-3-31 i.e. subsequent to the Truce.

RE-IMPOSITION OF FINE ON PACHAPUR.

Some Shendi Trees were cut in Hukeri and Gokak talukas in May 1930. Seven volunteers were sentenced to imprisonment and fine for that. Subsequently the Government ordered on 30-12-30 that Rs. 1,210-12-0 should be imposed on all the inhabitants of Pachapur excepting a few whom the Government thought to have been loyal. The fine imposed was to be paid by individual houses at Rs. 2/- per house to the owners of the Shindi trees under section 95A of the District Police Act.

The people did not pay and attachments were made in 165 cases. But on 2-1-31 the people were asked to take back their attached things as the auctions had been stopped as per Collector's orders. Now fresh orders have been issued to levy the fine again on 27-5-31.

IMPOSITION OF FINE.

In Hukori taluka (Belgaum District) most of the land revenue has been paid. Some landholders have paid it later than the date fixed for want of money to pay it earlier. It is now sought by the officers to levy one-fourth fine for being late in paying their revenue. The Government had not issued any notices or anything of that type at the time of collecting it. The order to village officers is dated 30-4-31 and an urgent reminder is dated 11-6-31.

GUN LICENSES CANCELLED.

Gun licenses even for crop protection have been cancelled after the truce in May. The following are the three cases: (1) Ganapati Annappa of Kalegundikoppa Bengli Firja. He was ordered to bring the gun to the taluk office and the gun was attached when he brought it on 20-5-31. (2) Ganapati Neelakantha Hegade of the same place was dealt with in the same manner. (3) Annaji Lakshmi Narayan Hegade, Cikeri, Bengli Firka, was dealt with similarly on 30-9-31 at Banawasi Police Station.

There are several cases: (We have a record of 17 of Sirsi) in both Sirsi and Siddapur talukas and possibly in other talukas of this district where gun licenses have not been renewed on the ground that the holders were in the Satyagraha movement.

BAN ON STUDENTS.

The following students who were not allowed to re-enter schools on account of their having taken part in the Satyagraha movement were after much correspondtnce only allowed to appear for their respective examinations. Their results have been sent to the E. I. but they have not yet been finally allowed in the schools. The last of them was a scholar and the E. I. has replied on 7-7-31 that his scholarship cannot be renewed.

The names of the students are: (1) Kamalakar R. Shenoi, (2) Mangesh R. Palekar, (3) Basudeo M. Bhat, and (4) Kamalakar Narvekar.

The rigorous coercion going on in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas is against the spirit of the Truce which really requires the Government to consider the distressed condition of the Ryots.

CONFISCATION OF GRANT TO TEMPLE.

The Shanta Durga Temple of Ankola is a public temple under the control of a temple Committee appointed by the District Judge of Kanara. The temple receives Tastik or cash allowance of Rs. 94-6-5 from Government annually. This cash allowance was cancelled by Government under the Mamlatdar of Ankola's No. 75201 dated 24-1-31. The reasons for this order were stated to be that a Satyagraha Shibir or Camp was opened in the temple and local volunteers trained there and lathi exercises given. When Truce was declared, the Trustees brought it specifically to the notice of the Government that they were bound to cancel their above order and restore the Tastik. But the Collector of Kanara has replied that he declined to consider their application as the trustees did not express regret for their past conduct nor undertook to be of good behaviour in future. The matter has been referred to the President of the Indian National Congress.

PACHAPUR AUCTIONS NOT STAYED.

In reply to the application of the president of the D. C. C. Belgaum in regard to the auction of "attached" articles in Pachapur, the Collector is reported to have replied that no stay could be granted as Government had ordered the auction to proceed.

Harrowing tales of attachments in the houses of the already destitute peasants of Sirsi are received here every day. On the 10th instant the Japti party visited the house of one Lakshmamma. A neighbour was preparing to cook in her house when the party snatched away cooking utensils from the hearth and left the lady without anything to cook her food in.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

# "SEPARATE ELECTORATES HAVE KILLED SPIRIT OF COMPETITION"

—:o:—

## DR. MAHMOOD'S ADDRESS TO U. P. NATIONALIST MUSLIM CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 12.)

which are to be found in the ruins of roads, canals, bridges, serais, which are to this day scattered all over the country; they gave by example and precept, new meaning to the existing conception of sovereignty in India, and a new tone to the public life of the country. And last, but not least they gave to the people a new classic (Persian), a new literature, a new art,—in short a new culture—of which the Taj at Agra may fitly be described as the standing and imperishable emblem. And so deep was the influence of the Muslim ideal on the Hindu mind and thought that in the 17th century Vaishnavism preached the equality of all men. The Sudra preached side by side with the Brahmin, the God of the Hindu was worshipped with hymns composed by a Mussalman, Ramadas declared that man was free and could not be subjected by force, and the Brahmin accepted the leadership of the Shudra in attempting to find a Hindu state. The following couplet of Guru Nanak shows the unmistakable source of his inspiration:

"Nanak-taneka dar nahin Nabi gaio kis bar,
"Jaise Chach se achach nikas jat hai yar."

AKBAR'S NEW RELIGION.

In furtherance of his great idea of welding the different races and people of India into a united whole, Akbar tried to establish a new system or creed acceptable to both Hindus and Mussalmans. It was a search after a national system of religion that was sought in order to create a lasting national unity. The idea of common nationality and the notion of patriotism in its broader sense were emphasised for the first time by the Muslim rulers of India. "A Hindu historian", says Sister Nivadita "will have the first right to chant the paeon of the Muslim faith, for it was upon Akbar, a sovereign of that creed, that the inspiration dawned to make a nation and nationality out of the people of northern India." The inspiration was indeed Akbar's but the notion of welding of the inhabitants of this vast territory into one community had first occurred even to previous Muslim sovereigns, Sher Shah put it into practice and it was a sort of legacy left by him to Akbar. That great and good ruler had considerably anticipated the ideal of Akbar and had worked for it with equal, if not greater courage, sincerity and devotion, if with less success.

"These Rulers," says a historian, "were bent on making India, into a united nation."

"Calculation was not" says Von. Noer, "Akbar's only motive for attaching himself to the Hindus but his recognition in them of virtues which found echo in his own heart; a happy union, for it is rarely indeed that political necessity concurs with personal inclination."

A well known Hindu philosopher of modern times says, Muslim scholars translated Hindu books in Arabic and Persian and Islam interpreted Aryan philosophy and culture in some of the Western seats of learning. Nor can I forget what Islam has done for India. Islam has been one of the chief nationalizing forces in India."

That the ties of mutual esteem and respect which bound the brave Rajputs and the Philosophic Brahmins to Muslim Rule were strong in an exceptional measure. We thus find Hindus and Muslims, Rajputs and Moghals, striving to unite, to sink sectarian and local difference in order to serve the larger cause of a common motherland. The Hindus and Mussalmans were so much fused together that they were for all practical purposes and in spite of different faiths, one people.

In the process, which is destined to consolidate the various tribes and people of India into a single nation the Mussalmans have indeed played a great part,

It seems that a section of our co-religionists are determined to obliterate all their past records, all their achievements of centuries and all the labours of Sher Shah, Akbar and Shah Jahan. Instead of being proud of having a lion's share in bringing about the present national spirit in India it appears they are bent on retarding the national progress As a Muslim who is proud of our past achievements especially in preparing India to come in contact with and face the modern world bodily, I hang my head with shame when I see it declared in the name of Mussalmans of India that their so-called representative of the R. T. C. will oppose the demand for India's freedom—to be more accurate responsibility in the Centre because they are incapable of imagining more than this—unless and until their own mess of pottage is guaranteed to them. They must have their paper safeguards before they could agree to India being free, because, so they declare, they have no confidence in the Hindus. Without going into the merit of the question whether the Hindu is good or bad, let it be assumed that he is a thoroughly bad fellow. What then? Does it justify the reactionary attitude on the part of the Mussalmans whose religion is based on the love of freedom and democracy. Whose Prophet had declared that to love one's country is a part of a Muslim faith. " ". Does this attitude show courage on the part of the followers of Omar and Tariq?

We mock the Hindus that they are ungenerous and they haggle over petty matters and do not take broader view of things. But have we not ourselves sunk into the deep mire of calculation? Why cannot we ourselves take a broader and higher view of the whole situation? We have a greater stake than the Hindus. Our interests lie in three Continents. We have to help in the liberation of the whole of Western Asia and North Central Africa. This cannot be done without India's freedom, because these countries are subjugated to keep India down. Our own co-religionists in those countries wonder at our reactionary attitude. They have repeatedly expressed their astonishment at our child-like behaviour. They have often admonished us and asked us to do our utmost for the freedom of India because it will also serve the cause of Islam.

Our friends of the Muslim Conference may do whatever they like for the sake of separate electorate but we the nationalist Mussalmans are not prepared to abandon our historical claim of being one of "the chief nationalising forces of India." We are determined to prove by precept and example that a true Mussalman cannot but be a freedom loving, self-sacrificing citizen of his Motherland. A true Mussalman cannot sacrifice the interests of his country for a mess of pottage. We have chosen sacrifice in the cause of India's freedom to be our lot and this, as our Prophet has taught us, is the sure sign of a true Mussalman. Sacrifice for an ideal means life and vigour, humility and character. This also shows a Mussalman in his true colour.

We do not base our "importance" on our ancestors being the Rulers of the country in the past but we base our claims on being a "nationalising force" in the past and on our determination to serve our Motherland to the best of our ability in the future.

Let office and membership of Councils be the lot of others. We have decided to serve Islam and our Motherland by marching ahead with a stout heart with full confidence in ourselves and not to rest till we achieve our object—India's freedom.

SERVE INDIA AND ISLAM

Islam, as we understand it to be, is an ideal of humanity that requires open air and free light to flourish. If it is confined it tends to decline and die. History of Islam shows that since the day Islam was confined it has lost its force. Islam wants freedom and the youth of Islam want wider field to create new values to make it possible for humanity to approach God. Communalism is a bane and a snare for the healthy growth of Islam.

The Hindu Muslim problem has become very complex and difficult. But to my mind it is no problem at all. It is illogical and has no basis either on principle or on precedent. The problem owes its importance to a few individuals, who scent danger at every step of progress.

It is not the problem of the vast millions of Muslims and cannot be so. The psychological basis of this problem is the imaginary fear of injustice, oppression and tyranny of Hindu majority. But on closer examination we will find that the Muslim masses whose interest the so-called leaders pretend to safeguard, have no fear of Hindus. We should now change the outlook and find out the way of achieving the end. We should now begin to work together in the mutual embrace of one another for the fulfilment of the common destiny of our suffering Motherland.

The only programme of the communalists has so far been separate representation by religion in democratic institutions and in public services. The Muslim youth has been shown the easiest and the cheapest way of looking for back door opportunities and their ambition has received a check. their intellect has stunted, heart smothered and energy cooped up. Thus the back-bone of the Muslim community has been broken, the manhood of Islam insulted and there is hardly any Muslim with soaring intellect and genius in India to-day.

BANE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES

The programme of separate representation has killed the spirit of competition that adds zest to life and makes life worth living, brings out the best, the noblest and the greatest in man. It has arrested the natural and healthy growth of public spirit among the Muslims. It has made the Muslims weaker and the Hindus more jealous. Under it the Muslim has suspected the Hindus more and more and the Hindus have been more and more indifferent to Muslim interests. During the last twenty years the Muslim representatives have produced nothing that could advance the cause of education, health and economic welfare of the poor, suffering Muslims, who are unfortunate victims of so many evils that have grown round them. Communal representation has had a baneful and insidious effect on the growth of the required quality of our representatives. It cannot grow unless it comes into clash with the strong and the brave. Our representatives in the Councils have avoided clash and conflict and thus helped the stagnation of the current vigorous life of our community. The result is that the system has divided the Muslims themselves and prevented the community from getting an opportunity of being turned into a powerful political minority that can attract the homage of the majority. It wanted to save Islam, protect the you and develop the community by affording it opportunities for growth. But as a result it has dishonoured Islam, shut out its possibilities, disgraced the youth and obstructed the natural development of the community itself. Under it our youth have lost initiative. In short, it has defeated its own end.

COMMON ELECTORATE, THE REMEDY

The common electorate on the other hand, will draw out the best the noblest that it is in Muslim society. It will kill the germs that are eating into the vitals of the community and open out the back waters into main current of life. It will consolidate the Muslims even as a minority community. It will compel the Hindus to woo Muslims voters and thus they will have to realise that the Muslims are indispensible for their very existence. It will change the whole outlook of both the communities. It will make the Muslims stronger and the Hindus more loving towards the Muslims.

HINDUS' FINE QUALITIES.

Let us not be so blind as to overlook the many fine qualities of the Hindus with whom we have been living for centuries together on terms of perfect peace, amity and good-will. They may have developed, like ourselves, some bad qualities under foreign rule, still they are the proud inheritors of a very ancient and glorious culture and civilisation of which we all, as Indians, are proud. They have inherited and still possess many virtues. Their love once awakened knows no bounds. You have to touch their hearts and once you have done it you can then even tread on their credulity and loving nature.

I have to speak as frankly to the Hindus as I have spoken today to the Mussalmans but I reserve it for other occasions when I am addressing a Hindu audience.

THE REAL TROUBLE.

The real trouble which cogitate the hearts of the Muslim masses is not the question of electorate nor is it the question of more or less seats in the council. It is their alarmingly growing poverty, which prevents their boys and girls from receiving the benefits of education. Their economic distress has become proverbial. On account of our poverty we are fast losing our characteristic toleration. "Islam in India", says M. Gacon de Tassy, was essentially a tolerant religion". But now we have gained for ourselves the reputation of being the most intolerant people. We cannot tolerate differences of opinion among our own people. We have made ourselves so ridiculous in the eyes of the world that it has become difficult for a well-meaning non-Muslim to sympathise with us. It is not the Hindu but the Muslim leaders and Muslim press which throw mud on each other. If we do not look sharp and begin to work at once we are in danger of being wiped out of existence. How to remove this poverty and how to give free education to Muslim boys and girls are the main questions which really concern the Muslim masses? There is one way open to us and no other. We can get our emancipation through India's freedom. The Congress has already passed the resolution of Fundamental Rights at Karachi. These Fundamental Rights will benefit the poorer classes in the largest degrees. And who is more poor in India to-day than the hapless Mussalmans? The system of usury which is prevailing in the country to-day is the most pernicious and who is the greater and chief victim of it than the Mussalmans. The Fundamental Rights resolution of the Congress provides for the early abolition of this pernicious system the moment India gets the requisite powers. Free and compulsory education will be introduced from the very next day that we get power. Will the Muslim children be excluded by law from receiving benefit under it. By the introduction of free and compulsory education who will benefit more than the Mussalmans? When the reactionary leaders talk of Muslim community they mean by it the educated few. They do not include in his term the vast millions of Muslims who have no concern with the seats in the council or with the question of electorate. Their interests are never consulted by these leaders. They are simply ignored. I believe these leaders have not taken the trouble of even reading the Fundamental Rights resolution. Why should they trouble themselves over it because it concerns the masses and the poorer classes? Muslim communalist press has altogether ignored it. They are preoccupied with the question of electorate. They have no time to waste over the questions which benefit the Muslim masses. I think most of them will be opposed to it because it goes against the privileged classes. To-day the strife is not between the two communities but really between the forces of reactionarism and liberalism. Most of these so-called leaders, with very few exception, are well-known reactionaries. Their ignoring the Fundamental Rights resolution of the Karachi Congress which will chiefly benefit the Muslim masses amply proves my proposition. The support they are getting from the Anglo-Indian press is another evidence of their being reactionaries.

The Nationalist Muslim Party wants the Mussalmans to stand on their own legs and be a self-respecting people. We can achieve everything which the Muslim Conference leaders beg for, may much more, by our own efforts and sacrifices. Why should we ask for favours either from the Hindus or the government? We wanted not to ask for anything more than what we had decided at Lucknow. The Congress was also pledged at Lahore to work for a national solution of the Communal problem unless the different communities come to terms between themselves but the Congress Working Coming Committee in its sittings at Bombay has non-the-less put-forward a solution of the communal problem which, we hope, will meet with a very large measure of support from various groups in all communities. It is an earnest attempt to put an end to a problem which has troubled our country long enough. The Congress was precluded by the Lahore Resolution from setting forth any communal solution of the communal problem. But at this critical juncture in the history of the nation, the Working Committee declares in the preamble of this resolution, it is felt that the Working Committee should suggest for adoption by the country a solution, though communal in appearance, yet as nearly national as possible and generally acceptable to the communities concerned. This resolution of the Working Committee should now satisfy all the right thinking Mussaalmans. They should now refuse to play any longer in the hands of the reactionary forces in the country. Excepting one third seats in the Central Legislature and the separate electorate practically every thing of famous 14 points have been conceded to.

The Congress has not conceded the separate Electorate because the Nationalist Mussalmans who has fought the national battle side by side with the Congress prevailed upon the Congress leaders not to accept it as it would be like giving poison to the Muslim community—The one-third seats in the Central Legislature would have meant a dead-lock as far as Sikhs were concerned, he Mussalmans would get weightage if the Hindu minority will ask for it in Sind and the Frontier.

Should we not cease to clamour now? If we throw ourselves whole heartedly in the national struggle for freedom and excel the Hindus in our sacrifice for the Motherland we can claim and take equal rights with the Hindus. "The brave deserve the fair" is the law of nature and it will never change.

Mussalmans! You have slept long over your misfortunes. It is time you woke up and did something, for yourself and the country. Remove the stigma from your fair name. Regain the position you have lost in the eyes of the world. Prove that you are the chip of the same old block that stood firm for centuries for liberty, equality and universal fraternity. You cannot be a true Mussalman but as a free citizen. Drown the cry of separate electorate that tends to make imbeciles of you set the example of sacrifice and service for the country like your illustrious ancestors and fight the battle for freedom and show to the world that you are a self-respecting, freedom-loving community, which has not forgotten its past records and brave deeds.

## FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from page 6).

code, with the following fundamentals in view:

Freedom of association for the maintenance and improvement of labour and economic conditions is guaranteed to everyone and for all occupations. All agreements and measures tending to restrict or obstruct such freedom are illegal.

Every person in the position of an employee or workman has a right to such free time as is necessary for the exercise of his civic rights, and in so far as the business in which he is employed will not be seriously injured thereby, for the discharge of honorary public duties entrusted to him. Legislation shall determine how far such a person may be entitled to claim compensation.

COMPREHENSIVE INSURANCE SYSTEM.

The Reich has undertaken and completed, with the full co-operation of insured persons, the creation of a comprehensive system of insurance for the maintenance of health and fitness for work, the protection of motherhood and provision for the economic consequences of old age, infirmity and the vicissitudes of life—a task of great magnitude that has justified Germany's reputation for the organisation of colossal national activities.

The Reich has further initiated regulation of the legal conditions of workers, with a view to securing for the working class a universal minimum of social rights. The constitution has also stated in clear terms that it is the moral duty of every German, without prejudice to his personal liberty, to make such use of his mental and bodily powers as shall be necessary for the welfare of the community and that every German must be afforded an opportunity to gain his livelihood by economic labour. Where no suitable opportunity of work can be found for him, the Reich makes provision for his support.

PROTECTION OF MIDDLE CLASSES AND SALARIED EMPLOYEES

Following the articles of the constitution of the Reich, the independent middle class in agriculture, industry and commerce, has been encouraged by legislative and administrative measures, and protected against exploitation and oppression.

Workers and salaried employees are at the same time called upon to co-operate with equal rights in common with the employers in the regulation of wages and conditions of labour and in the general economic development of the forces of production. The organisations on both sides and the agreements made by them are recognised.

(To Be Continued.)

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

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## SCATTERED SELLING IN MILL SHARES.

### Imperial Bank Shares Decline.

Bombay, July 22.

To-day there was a further decline in the Imperial Bank shares. Disappointed holders are selling out and prices closed at Rs. 920 while contributory shares closed at Rs. 232/8. In sympathy with the weakness exhibited by raw cotton mill shares opened quiet and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a small decline. There is utter absence of outside business and jobbers are the only operators who do not wish to carry open risks in view of the political situation in this country as well as in Europe. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 684/6 and closed at the same

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 22.

Bombay Dying 685, 86, 84, 85.
Century 236, 35, 36.
Colaba 95-10.
Crescent 61.
Fazul 348, 50, 46, 47.
Indore 365,
Madhowji N. 15.
Nagpur 351, 52, 48.
New Great 135, 33-2.
Pearl 217. 16, 15-10.
Simplex 64, 63.
Swadeshi 276, 75, 72,
Burma 376, 73, 75, 74.
Hydro 110, 9-11.
Tram 104-6, 4-11.
Deff. 282.
Ord. 22-4, 2.
Bundi 13-2.
Indian 152, 53.
Katni Ord. 161.
Alcock 212, 11.

rate. Fazals changed hands at Rs. 346/14 with increased selling pressure. Bombay Burma shares opened quiet and closed at Rs. 374/6. There was little business in Tata Steel ordinary shares which closed at Rs. 22/2. There was scattered buying for New India and Scindia shares which closed at Rs. 16/2 and Rs. 5/12 respectively.

Government securities were quiet to-day. 3½ per cent paper opened at Rs. 60-2-6 and closed at Rs. 60-0-6.

Bombay, July 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| **MILLS.** | |
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 251-4 |
| 50 Apollo | 1-8 |
| 10 Bom. Cotton P. | 3-8 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 95 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 685 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 127-8 |
| 250 Bradbury | 135 |
| 100 Century | 236-14 |
| 500 Central India P. | 430 |
| 100 Central India | 348-12 |
| 100 Colaba | 95-10 |
| 100 Coorla | 137-8 |
| 100 Crescent | 61-4 |
| 250 Currim. | 50 |
| 250 David | 80 |
| 250 Dawn | 480 |
| 200 Ed. Sassoon | 35 |
| 10 E. D. Sassoon D. | 0-4-0 |
| 100 Elphinstone P. | 20 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 2-4 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 347-8 |
| 100 Finlay | 72-8 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 150 |
| 100 Gokak | 103-2 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1305 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 355 |
| 250 Jamshed | 3-0 |
| 50 Kasturchand | 9 |
| 100 Khatau | 75-10 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 128-2 |
| 250 Laxmi | 320 |
| 100 Madhowji | 15 |
| 250 Madras United | 260 |
| 1000 Maneckji Petit | 750 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 25 |
| 1000 Morarji | 480 |
| 50 Mysore | 105 |
| 200 New Great P. | 130 |
| 200 New Great | 133-2 |
| 100 New City | 45 |
| 250 Pabani | 120 |
| 250 Pearl | 215-10 |
| 100 Phoenix | 270 |
| 10 Premier | 1-10 |
| 100 Shapurji | 6-0 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1710-0 |
| 250 Simplex | 63-12 |
| 100 Swan | 75 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 272-8 |
| 25 Tata P. | 15 |
| 25 Tata | 24-8 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 577-8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1305 |
| 1000 Western | 700 |
| **BANKS.** | |
| 100-50 Baroda | 68-4 |
| 50-25 Central | 15 |
| £10—5 Eastern | 66 |
| 500 Imperial | 920 |
| 500-125 Imperial Contr. | 230 |
| 100-50 India | 81 |
| 5 Union | 3-2-0 |
| **CEMENT.** | |
| 10 Bundi | 13-2 |
| 70 Gwalior | 67-8 |
| 250 Indian | 163-12 |
| 100 Katni 1st P. | 101-4 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 106.4 |
| 40 Katni Df. | 631-4 |
| 100 Katni | 161-4 |
| 10 Punjab P. | 6-8 |
| 10 Punjab | 7-3 |
| 100 Shahabad | 150 |
| **INSURANCE.** | |
| 10 Jupiter P. | 7-8 |
| 15 Jupiter | 7 |
| 15 New India | 16-6 |
| 200-100 Oriental | 1700 |
| 10 Vulcan | 5-15 |
| **ELECTRIC.** | |
| 100 Ahmedabad | 105-15 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. P. | 970 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 542-8 |
| 50 Bombay Tram P. | 66 |
| 50 Bom. Tram. | 104-12 |
| 100 Tata Hydro P. | 102.3 |
| 100 Tata Hydro. | 109-11 |
| 1000 Tata Power P. | 11 0 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 395 |
| **RAILWAYS.** | |
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 802-8 |
| 100 Amritsar Patti | 102-8 |
| 100 Central Province | 70-4 |
| 100 Dho: Barramati | 89 |
| 100 Guzarat | 44-0 |
| 90 Mandra Bhon | 80-0 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 555 |
| **MINING.** | |
| 10 Central India | 0-8 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 12-2 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 117 |
| 100 Tata Steel 2 P. | 45 |
| 30 Tata Steel D. | 282-8 |
| 75 Tata Steel | 22-2 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| 100 Alcock | 211-4 |
| 250 Bom. Steam P. | 200-0 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 183-12 |
| 50 Bom. Telephone | 41-8 |
| 8s. Brit. B. Petrol | 2-9 |
| 125 Bom. Burma Old | 374-6 |
| 50 Bom Burma New | 134.6 |
| 100 In. Bleaching | 133-2 |
| 15 Scindia | 5-11-6 |
| 3-1/2 p.c., Govt. Paper | 60-0-6 |
| 5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free | 100-0-0 |

# COTTON OUTLOOK FULL OF PERPLEXITIES

—:o:—

## Crop Outlook Too Good To Last

## BULLISH POWDER APPEARS LITTLE DAMP

Bombay, July 20.

A week of nervous markets ended on Saturday with values in New York about unchanged, state Messrs. Langley & Co., in their weekly report.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The financial troubles of the Continent of Europe continued to be the dominating factor in the outlook and although the advance of thirty points on Thursday was said to be accountable to the feeling prevailing in America that the seriousness of the German situation was over-estimated, with this we disagree. In our opinion it is impossible to over-estimate the seriousness of the financial crisis through which Europe is passing, for as we have said before, and repeat without apology, the financial stability of individual nations is the very foundation upon which International trade is built. Disturb the foundation and the whole structure might collapse and in these days of the established inter-dependence of nations the viewpoint cannot be over-emphasised.

BIGGEST GOLD RESERVE.

The position was in fact so serious that, as we anticipated last week, International action is being taken and affection for Germany expressed in terms of a proposed loan of £100,000,000, of which France, whose gold reserve of about 452 millions at the end of last month was the biggest in her history is said to be prepared to subscribe the major portion. Love thy neighbour as thyself—provided your loan to him is substantially guaranteed and he promises to build no more pocket battleships beyond those already included in his budget. It seems that ideals, like most other things, are not what they were.

CONFIDENCE MUST BE RESTORED.

Assuming that political issues can be settled and the German loan arranged with something savouring of goodwill, the next step in our opinion must be a general policy of extending credits on the part of the Central Banks. Confidence must, somehow, be restored and the policy we suggest seems to be in logical progress from the initial step of the Hoover proposals. The world's commodity surplusses although large in quantity are, at the present level of prices, by no means burdensome in terms of national buying power. With a return of confidence they could be absorbed by the present idle money surplusses without the slightest difficulty. Until, however, there are signs of a definitely constructive policy in International finance—and by that we mean the clearly expressed intention of creditor countries to lend freely and so bring back into effective use gold at present sterile—we see little hope of any permanent lifting of commodity levels.

OUTLOOK TOO GOOD.

The cotton outlook is full of perplexities. A few days ago, in view of the excellent crop reports being received we cabled a valued correspondence in Texas asking him to keep us well posted with news concerning crop progress adding, if he cared to do so, his market opinion. His reply read:—

"Crop making good progress Western belt. Outlook too good to last. Eastern Belt feeling lack of fertilizers. Market depends entirely financial news Central Europe. Sentiments every bearish which usually time to buy."

The perversity of things seems to be well emphasised, but, as to sentiment being very bearish we are inclined to disagree. Is there not a feeling that somehow the market 'ought' to go up and 'must' go up but meanwhile the powder appears to be a little damp? Incidentally, disappointment is not lessened by the remarkable spell of favourable weather which has brought the crop up to a mid-July condition better than normal. Sentiment we think, would like to be bullish, but the prospect of a crop of around 14 millions following a carry-over of 9 millions creates a supply position in face of which even the Farm Board hesitate to make a dogmatic pronouncement.

SQUARE ACCOUNT.

Cotton operations, as we said in our last report, must be opportunist, and with price levels about the same as last week there is a lot to be said for a square account pending the elimination of some of the more conflicting factors at present dominating the outlook.

In India, monsoon progress during the last two weeks has been excellent and with the possible exception of the United Provinces we do not look for any reduction in the cotton acreage.

**"AROODAM"**

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Secretary and Treasurer.


## SEPARATE ELECTORATES A CURSE

### Complete Support To Congress Scheme

### ALLAHABAD NATIONALIST MUSLIMS' DECISION

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Complete agreement with the All-India Congress Working Committee's scheme regarding the solution of communal question was recorded last night at a public meeting held in the Moti Park under the auspices of Ahrar-i-Watan, an association of the Nationalist Muslims at Allahabad. Mr. Muhammadullah, Bar-at-Law President of the Association presided.

Mr. Ajmal Khan speaking generally, urged the boycott of foreign cloth and declared that the statement made by certain people that the Swadeshi movement had been the source of loss to the Muslim weavers, was not intelligible even to illiterate classes.

The speaker appealed to the Muslims not only to boycott foreign cloth, but also to use handspun and hand-woven cloth made in India. He added that it was the religious, social and political duty of the Muslims to strive for freedom and it was in recognition of that duty that a large number of Muslims participated in the civil disobedience movement, although some Muslims had been crying, contrary to facts, that the Muslims were not in the movement.

THE RESOLUTION.

Dr. M. H. Faruqi next moved the following resolution:

'That this meeting of citizens of Allahabad held under the auspices of Ahrar-i-Watan welcomes the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress on its scheme for the solution of communal problem and invites the minorities to strengthen the hands of the Congress by adopting the scheme embodied in its resolution relating to the communal question.

Moving the resolution, Dr. Faruqi referred to the negotiation which had taken place between the Nationalist Muslims and the representatives of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference and declared that if the responsibility for the failure of the negotiations for a compromise could be shouldered on any side, it was on the All-Parties Conference Muslims, for although the nationalists conceded 13 out of 14 Jinnah points, the other side failed to concede even one point of the nationalist Muslims, namely, the acceptance of the principle of joint electorate.

The speaker asserted that a party declining to accept one point of the opposite side when the latter had conceded 13 out of its 14 points could not be supposed to be entertaining a sincere desire for a settlement, when it entered into negotiations for a compromise.

Dr. Faruqi further held that the Nationalist Muslim Conference was a greater representative of the Muslim view than the All-Parties Muslim Conference.

He believed that the system of separate electorate was responsible for the communal riots which had taken place recently in Cawnpore and elsewhere and it was his conviction that the people's representatives elected to legislatures through joint electorate could do greater service to the nation and to their respective communities than those elected through separate electorates.

BENEFIT TO MUSLIMS.

Proceeding Dr. Faruqui denounced the statement made by Mr. Mohammad Hussain in the course of his correspondence on behalf of the Muslim shop-keepers with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that the Muslims had suffered on account of the movement against the use of foreign cloth. The speaker on the other hand declared that it was the Muslim community, which derived the greatest benefit from the boycott of foreign cloth and the use of Swadeshi cloth for the weaving profession in India was carried on mainly by the Muslims. No Muslim body or institution had therefore, said, raised a voice against the movement of the boycott of foreign cloth. He asserted that no independent minded person or body could ask the Muslims, from any point of view, scientific, political, or religious to use foreign cloth.

Concluding Dr. Faruqi emphasised that nothing more remained to be done with regard to the question of the protection of the rights of the minorities after the resolution of the Congress working about embodying in the new constitution a clause on the subject.

After Syed Nazir Ali had seconded the resolution the audience accorded its approval to it unanimously.—"Hindustan Times."

## INDIAN STORES DEPT. & RETRENCHMENT

—:o:—

### Indian Merchants Chamber's Representation

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Stores, Printing and Stationery Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Committee:

I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 16th June, which has been considered by my Committee and to write to you as follows:

In your letter you very rightly trace the origin of the Indian Stores Department to the opinion of the Indian Industrial Commission advocating that "the most obvious and direct form of assistance, which the Government of India can give to the industries of the country, is by the purchase of supplies required for the public service so far as is possible in the country itself." My Committee have, since its establishment, never ceased to urge this on the Government, and this Chamber was one of those, who welcomed the establishment of the Indian Stores Department and who noticed with gratification its increasing activities. The policy, however, behind these activities, viz., that all purchases for Government requirements should take place in this country by tender called for in rupees for delivery in India, has not yet unfortunately been given effect to completely. If and when this policy is adopted, my Committee are of opinion that the organization of the Indian Stores Department, instead of thinking of shrinking and being curtailed, might actually have to be strengthened.

PRUNE OUT GROWTH IN LONDON.

Another ground for wishing not to interfere with the Indian Stores Department would be that at present Governor's provinces are kept outside the scope both of Government's policy rupee tender and of purchase in this country. It is left optional to the provinces to adopt the store rules of the Government of India. This is a fundamental defect. My Committee have urged in the past, and will continue to urge, that this defect should be put an end to, and when this is done the nature and amount of work, which the Indian Stores Department is doing, is bound to increase. My Committee have further in the past demanded that the Stores Department, London, as an independent unit working directly under the High Commissioner, on whom indents will be sent by purchasing officers in India, should cease to be an independent unit and should be put in direct subordination to the Indian Stores Department and should work as one of its branches merely for inspection. This change is also most desirable and would point to the need, not of curtailing the personnel in India, but of rigidly pruning the outgrowth in London.

MAKE GREATER USE.

So far as the purchase of stores by the Government of India is concerned, my Committee are of opinion that the setting up of agencies independence of Indian Stores Department by the Army and by the Railways must lead to duplication and waste. My Committee were opposed to the institution of the office of the Master-General of Supplies. It is one thing for the Military to have their own standards in exceptional cases, there they could not be assimilated to the standard specifications of the Indian Stores Department but independent and separate machinery for the purchase and inspection of the same kind of goods is unnecessary and wasteful. The same remarks apply to the Railways. These are large questions of policy, but my Committee think it necessary to indicate them as, in their view as representing businessmen, two or three agencies doing the same and similar kind of work for the Government of India are most unjustifiable. My Committee are aware that there have been various conferences and negotiations in order to make larger use of the Indian Stores Department by the Army and the Railways with advantage to both sides, but the results have, so far as they are aware, not been satisfactory.

With regard to the views of my Committee on the actual personnel with reference to the actual amount of work, which they have to do, and the emoluments which they are receiving at present, my Committee would expect a careful examination of the amount of work, which each officer has to do, and the application of the same scale of cut in their salaries as comes to be fixed all round for the superior services under the Government of India. But, in the absence of precise details, I am to say that no detailed suggestions could be given to you.

## IN BELAGAUM AFTER TRUCE

### Recovery Of Damages For Cutting Toddy Trees

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, July 20.

In connection with the recovery of damages from the villagers of Pachapur under Section 25-A of the Bombay District Police Act of cutting toddy trees, belonging to private persons in the Civil Disobedience Movement and the refusal of the Collector of Belgaum to postpone the sales of the attached property pending final decision of the Bombay Government in the matter, it is understood that at the time when the sales were held (on the 15th inst.) in the Hukeri Mamlatdar's Court, picketing was resorted to by the Congress volunteers for dissuading people from purchasing the attached goods and consequently for want of bidders the sales were postponed for a month more.

## UNREST AMONGST MILL-OPERATIVES

### Congress Workers And Foreign Cloth Dealers.

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, July 19.

At a big meeting held here under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Sholapur Branch) on the night of the 17th inst., Mr. Karhadkar and Mr. Beke, the Secretary of the Union, addressing the mill-workers said, the owners of all the mills in Sholapur were appealed to by the Union with a view to get the workers' grievances removed and the Union was awaiting the replies. In case no satisfactory replies are received by the 23rd of this month, Mr. Beke said, a general strike would be resorted to. He also said that the Shri Jam Ranjit Singhji Mill management was likely to consider the matter sympathetically.

PEACEFUL PICKETING.

As a result of the series of meetings held amongst the Sholapur cloth merchants to find out suitable means to respond to the Congress appeal, early in the beginning of this month they had passed a resolution not to order any more foreign cloth and allow the local Congress Committee to seal the foreign cloth stock now in their hands. This resolution was signed by all the cloth merchants except a few and of these few only three who have not signed as yet, are now warned that their shops will be vigorously picketed.

Mr. Jadhav, Secretary, Taluka C. C., Sholapur, has issued a statement in the local Press that as the Sholapur Laxumi and Vishnu Cotton Mills are still in the boycott list of the Congress, the owners of these mills should, at once try to get the boycott removed, else the yarn and cloth-dealers dealing with the goods of these mills will be approached to give up their trade relations with these mills and, if necessary, peaceful picketing also resorted to.

POLICE MURDER ECHO.

One Mari Swami and Basappa Rajure who were said to have been wanted by the police in connection with the Sholapur police murder case in which four young persons have already been sentenced to death, are now arrested. The former was arrested on Wednesday night at about 11 p.m., in the Mechonice Theatre and the latter was arrested on the 17th inst. Much surprise and sensation prevails over these arrests.

### Joseph Baptista Memorial College Fund.

The Managing Committee of this Fund acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1,178-12-0; Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, 2nd instalment making a total of of Rs. 100 Rs. 50; Dr. A. G. Viegas Rs. 20; Messrs. J. A. Francis, J. Selwyn, J.P., and John deMello, each Rs. 10 Rs. 30; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ferreira, Messrs F. X. Britto, M. Fernandes, R. Lester, Anthony Dyer, L. B. D'Mello, D. F. Murzello, J. J. Duarte Alexander Duarte and Peter C. D'Penha each Rs. 5, Rs. 50; Mr. Paul Henricks Rs. 3; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Desa, Messrs. E. F. Britto, M. C. Alfonso, J. E. Lobo, L. M. Gomes, C. A. D. Almeida and Paul Rozario each Rs. 2, Rs. 14; Messrs. S. D. Rodriques, J. B. deMello, Peter Rana, A Well-wisher, N. A. Madon and a Sympathiser each Re. 1, Rs. 6; Mr. A. E. deMello Re. 0-8-0, Anonymous and Nobody, each annas 4, Re. 0-8-0; Total Rs. 1,352-12-0.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Stephen deMello, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Rose Cottage, Rajan, Bandra.

## BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

### THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

Bombay July 17.

Receipts for week ending 16th July.

| | 1931 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| | Bales | Bales |
| Bengals | 2280 | 1672 |
| Oomras | 8141 | 2793 |
| Dholleras | 6347 | 436 |
| Broach | 888 | 263 |
| Southerns | 7470 | 9640 |
| Persians | 124 | .... |
| Americans | .... | 130 |
| Egyptians | 2654 | 819 |
| E. Africans | 1002 | 2432 |
| Other sorts | 29 | 37 |
| Total | 28935 | 18227 |

Exports for week ending 16th July.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | .... |
| Continent | 3436 |
| China | 5795 |
| Japan | 14812 |
| Coast Ports | .... |
| Total | 24043 |

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 3219 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 49276 |
| Total | 52495 |

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 16th July.

| 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|
| 3308339 | 3399055 |

Exports from 1st Sept. to 16th July.

| | 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 76815 | 83847 |
| Continent | 481151 | 731697 |
| China | 398033 | 386414 |
| Japan | 1264722 | 1038542 |
| Coast Ports | 21812 | 22821 |
| U. S. A. | 2428 | 36074 |
| Total | 2244961 | 2299395 |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 16th July 1931 | 205,270 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 16th July 1931 | 764,623 |
| Same period last year | 781,614 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 16th July 1931 | 810,544 |
| Same time last year | 1,047,058 |

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 to 31st Aug. 1931 | 116,147 |
| American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 16th July 1931 | 110,424 |
| American cotton at Sea for India | 5,723 |

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have receved the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

| Name of Company | Latest prices. |
|---|---|
| Andhra Valley (7-1\|2 p.c. 1933 Notes) | £101-10-0 |
| Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock | £ 54- 5-0 |
| Attock Oil Co. Ltd. | £ 0-14-0 |
| Bengal Iron 7-1\|2 p.c. Preference | £ 0- 4-6 |
| Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock | £ 62- 5-0 |
| Burma Corporation Ltd. | £ 0- 7-6 |
| Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) | £ 0- 5-9 |
| Canadian Eagle Oil Co. | £ 0- 6-9 |
| De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. | £ 0-18-0 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | £ 5- 1-6 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. | £106-10-0 |
| Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. | £ 0-14-0 |
| Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) | £ 0- 1-3 |
| Indian Iron & Steel 7-1\|2 p.c. Debs. | £ 74- 0-0 |
| London & Rhodesian Mining & Land | £ 0- 2-0 |
| Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) | £ 1-15-0 |
| Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord. | £ 1-10-9 |
| Shahdara Saharnpur L. Rly. 4-1\|2 p.c. Deb. | £ 58- 5-0 |
| Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures | £ 96- 0-0 |
| Tata Power 7-1\|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939\|50 | £101-10-0 |


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# What the People Say

## POONA CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that a Conciliation Board has been formed in Poona under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Hanmantram, I offer the following suggestions for making the Board a success:—

(1) The editors of Marathi newspapers in Poona be co-opted as members of the Executive Committee so that in future no vitriolic articles against Moslems will be published.

(2) In all municipal matters the interest of Moslems be given fair and sympathetic consideration and communal bias be gradually but steadily removed, chiefly in the Poona City Municipality where hardly any Musalman has been given a responsible paid position.

(3) A Committee be immediately appointed to solve the vexed questions of music before mosques and cowslaughter on Bakri Id days.

(4) Facilities in the way of cosmopolitan clubs, mixed dinners and joint libraries be provided to bring the various communities together and to enable them to exchange their views.

(5) Many prominent members of Moslem and Hindu communities who have been ignored so far be also invited to become members of the Board.—Yours, etc.,

M. I. BAIG,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
536, Sachapir St.
Poona, July 20.

## Anandilal Podar School

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTA CRUZ, July 20.

An annual general meeting of the members of the Santa Cruz Education Society which manage the Anandilal Podar High School, was held on Sunday at the residence of Sheth Anandilal Podar to pass the annual report and accounts and to elect a new committee for the ensuing year. Mr. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta took the chair. After duly passing the report and accounts, the work of election of new members was taken up and the result was declared at below:

President: Sheth Anandilal Podar. Vice-President: Mr. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. Devidas J. Desai, and Rai Saheb Girdhardas D. Mehta. Hon. Treasurers: Messrs. Kakalbhan Vakil and Ambalal C. Amin, Members of the Committee: Sheth Ramdevji Podar and Messrs. Kani Cursondas, Pandurangrao, Tulsidas Khimji, Pandurang Patil, Narandas Dalal, Mrs. Iymay Sodawaterwalla, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mrs. Jarbanu Desai, Messrs. Keshvji Manekchand, Girijashanker B. Trivedi, V. D. Mazumdar, and Mohanlal Gopalji Dave.

The meeting dispersed after passing a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

## RETRENCHMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government have appointed a Retrenchment Committee which has decided to cut the salaries of the Government Servants from top to bottom. It will not be out of place in the interests of Government to consider the following few points:—

1. There is a Superintendent appointed by Government for supplying stationery and forms to all Government offices in the Presidency proper. The Superintendent holds his office at Bombay with sufficiently large number of clerks, staff, etc., thus involving an annual expenditure by a few thousands. This can be easily saved by completely abolishing the whole office and substituting a reasonable system of getting this work done by way of allotting certain sums to the officers concerned for buying the stationery locally. Government would thereby save a substantial amount which is otherwise incurred towards railway freight for the despatch of stationery boxes. Of Government desire to curtail the stationery expenses and to economise the same they can very well do so by allotting an equivalent sum less by 20 per cent. It is hoped that all Government officers will be in a position to obtain the required stationery locally of almost equally good quality.

2. The Government have of late been publishing "Gujarat Patrika" a weekly newspaper from Ahmedabad of which ten thousand copies are printed every week. Thus publication can be put a stop to since the Government are in a financial stringency.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. SHUKLA.

Godhra, July 19.

## THE PHANTOM OF ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the offer made by the Premier, Mr. MacDonald, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, in the House of Commons to ensure the financial stability of India "under suitable conditions", which stability has been impaired, according to him, by the "uncertainties which attended the discussion of constitutional changes and more particularly the consideration of the provisions to be embodied in the new constitution," diverse and conflicting expressions of opinion have been forthcoming. The foreign interests in the country, especially the British, consider it —and obviously so—as a genuine gesture of goodwill and accommodation on the part of His Majesty's Government to solve the Indian financial problem.

While for all intents and purposes a layman may consider the Premier's offer as indicative of a genuine desire to "let live", those who have been closely following the financial degeneration of the country in recent years cannot fail to see through the game that is played under the camouflage of "saving India". Emanating as it does from an avowed champion of British vested interests in India, this sanctimonious offer can but be taken as one which crosses the 't's and dots the 'i's of the recent pronouncement made by the Secretary of State indicating the determination of the Government of India to leave no stone unturned to keep the 18d. ratio on the Statute book. One can well understand the sermons of flapdoodle preached by certain journals accusing the people of the country for being justifiably sceptic. One journal goes to the puerile and ludicrous extent of asking "What is the good of harping upon the exchange ratio when the real problem is to find practical means to obviate the financial difficulties of a tremendous constitutional change?" The above attempt to minimise the urgent necessity of removing the over-valued rupee from the statute book which is the crux of the whole problem of the financial difficulties, is typical of a mentality which aims at the perpetuation of an era of unscrupulous exploitation with altruism on the lips.

The undermined credit of India is clearly evidenced by the latest loan operation of the Government. While there is a tendency to ascribe reasons of political disturbances in the country to the failure of the loan, the fact remains that the policy of reckless and unrestricted borrowings pursued by our "Trustees" imparted a natural feeling of scepticism among foreign investors as to the security of their investments. Sir George Schuster recently expressed his desire to leave behind him a well balanced budget. If the loan raised subsequent to the above expression is an earnest of the declared policy of the Finance Member, one cannot help pointing out that, ere long, India will find herself inextricably mortgaged to British bond-holders. View being had of the fact that money is considerably cheap in England as a result of the world depression and other causes, the raising of a loan at six per cent interest is ethically nothing short of an abuse of trust in the history of the domination of one country by another.

The fact that, in spite of the strenuous efforts made by the Government to maintain the 18d. ratio, they still find it increasingly difficult to achieve their end is a standing commentary on the unnaturalness of the ratio. Contraction of currency to unlimited extents, extents bounding all canons of healthy finance have had to be resorted to to cover up bureaucratic omissions and commissions. In an attempt to explain the reasons for the contraction carried on by the Government, Sir George Schuster says that the fall in world prices has caused a similar fall in Indian prices eventuating in a decrease in the currency demand. And in order that an inflationary position tending to upset the country's balance of trade and to drain away its gold resources, may be averted, the Government had to contract the currency. One cannot resist the temptation to ask the Finance Member if the contraction has been strictly regulated to conform to world fall in prices and if it has been contracted only to such extents as would be warranted by the fall of Indian prices to be on a par with world prices. A comparison between the index number of prices of the United States Labor Bureau and that of India reveals that while the former index number showed a decrease of about 20 from September 1929 to January 1931, the latter showed a decrease of about 30 for the same period. The obvious conclusion is that contraction in India has been effected out of all proportions. This contraction can be explained only as being an endeavour on the part of the Government to adjust the Indian price level to the 18d. ratio. A glance at the figures of contraction during the past ten years will further corroborate the above contention:—

| Year. | Total Expansion (Lakhs of Rs.) | Total Contraction (Lakhs of Rs.) | Net Expansion or contraction. (Lakhs). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920-21 | 7,827 | 11,675 | 3,848 — Con. |
| 1921-22 | 200 | 580 | 380 — „ |
| 1922-23 | —— | 960 | 960 — „ |
| 1923-24 | 2,400 | 585 | 1,815 — Ex. |
| 1924-25 | 1,400 | 1,240 | 160 — „ |
| 1925-26 | 900 | 800 | 100 — „ |
| 1926-27 | 200 | 3,077 | 2,877 — Con. |
| 1927-28 | 500 | 910 | 410 — „ |
| 1928-29 | 690 | 500 | 190 — Ex. |
| 1929-30 | 5 | 3,246 | 3,241 — Con. |
| 1930-31 (1st Apr. 1930 to Feb. 7, 1931). | | | 3,629 — „ |

NOTE: "Con" is used to represent "Contraction."
"Ex" is used to represent "Expansion".

To sum up the whle situation, there has been a net contraction of about 130 crores between 1929 and the beginning of 1931. This contraction has had a terrible repercussion in the gold assets of the country. The following table will bear testimony to this fact:

| Year. | LAKHS OF RUPEES. Gold. | Sterling Securities. | Total. | Millions. | Percentage of gold and sterling securities to total note circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 3,159 | 400 | 3,559 | 23.73 | 53.8 |
| 1920 | 4,781 | 6,727 | 11,508 | 76.72 | 65.9 |
| 1921 | 2,417 | 835 | 3,252 | 32.52 | 19.6 |
| 1922 | 2,432 | 585 | 3,017 | 30.17 | 17.3 |
| 1923 | 2,432 | 585 | 3,017 | 30.17 | 17.3 |
| 1924 | 2,232 | 1,400 | 3,632 | 36.32 | 19.5 |
| 1925 | 2,232 | 2,000 | 4,232 | 42.32 | 22.9 |
| 1926 | 2,232 | 2,900 | 5,132 | 51.32 | 26.5 |
| 1927 | 2,232 | 557 | 2,789 | 27.89 | 15.1 |
| 1928 | 2,976 | 377 | 3,353 | 25.15 | 18.1 |
| 1229 | 3,222 | 1,069 | 4,291 | 32.16 | 22.8 |
| 1930 | 3,227 | 15 | 3,242 | 24,32 | 18.3 |
| 1931 Up to 15th | 2,477 | —— | 2,477 | 18.58 | 15.7 |

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that so far as gold assets are concerned, India's position at the beginning of 1930 was actually worse than that in 1914, the deterioration in sterling being more than 5 millions. The figures from 1914 to 1930 show that the total dissipation has been about £106 millions. Of this about £51 millions were frittered away in the attempt to stabilize the exchange at 2sh. The present statutory ratio is responsible for the dissipation of something like £42 millions.

There is apparent in the country at present a new complication in the way of the maintenance of the 18d. ratio. A sign of the unnaturalness of the ratio is perceptible in the way in which the bullion market fails to respond to the exchange market. No greater index can substantiate the claim of excessive contraction of currency than the persistent fall in the internal rupee price of gold in spite of a rising gold exchanye. While on the one hand sterling is getting costly, gold, on the other hand, is growing cheaper in terms of rupees!! This anomalous situation is explicable only by the excessive contraction carried on by the currency authority.

In the face of the above Government manipulation to maintain the 18d. ratio, the growing diffidence of the people in the system and their natural apprehension of an impending financial crash cannot be questioned. The illiterate rupee is exacting its toll in the aggravated poverty of the peasants, the increased liability of the debtor class, the depletion of the gold resources and the undermined credit of India. All the phenomena which are associated with and as a result of an artificial over-valuation of a local currency are present in their most naked form. Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas and other economic veterans of the country remonstrated with the Government, pointing to the dangers looming ahead of the maintenance of the 18d. ratio, but false prestige on the part of our "Trustees" has prevented their taking cognisance of such warnings and to-day they, along with the country, are left with the melancholy satisfaction of their forebodings coming true.

The most statesmanlike offer by the Premier would have been to revert to the 16d. ratio or at least to allow the exchange to find its own natural level. This would have meant a welcome and permanent relief to the starving millions of India who could have enhanced their incomes on their exported raw products by at least 12-1/2 per cent. and who would have been spared the onerous additional tax of about 12-1/2 per cent. which they have at present to pay as a result of the appreciated rupee. The prosperity of the majority of the population, for whom, a double meal per day is a luxury of the past, would have been better ensured. It is such an action which will rouse the starving peasantry of the country. As at present the promise of lending money to India "under suitable conditions" does not interest them for obvious reasons; rather they are apprehensive of an accentuation of their terrible plight in view of the fact that the Government has in the past been found lacking sympathy on occasions of borrowing money from abroad at ruinous rates of interest, such onerous interest charges falling on their heads. But India will assert herself. Her representatives at the Round Table Conference are not going to allow themselves to be browbeaten by the high-sounding phrases of altruism of British diplomats, and they will see that the last word on the subject of the Financial control of the couttry is theirs.

In the meantime, will our "God's own men" cast the questions of prestige aside and, though belated, try to engender a feeling of confidence among the people by proving equal to the situation?—Yours, etc.,

T. A. NARAYAN.

Bombay, July 1.

## LATE LADY TATE.

### Memorial Meeting In London.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, July 21.

Eloquent tributes were paid to late Lady Dorab Tata at a memorial meeting at Caxton Hall on the 20th, says a "Hindu" cable. The Marchioness of Aberdeen presiding said that the International Council of Women had suffered irreparable loss and equal desolation will felt by the women's movement in India. Sir Mancherjee Bhowanaggre read eulogistic letters from the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Lady Sykes, Dowager Maharanee of Cooch Behar, Lady Simon and others testified to Lady Tata's manifold beneficent activities.

Sir Leslie Wilson moved the resolution referring especially to her efforts for the uplift and welfare of India's womanhood. The Maharaja of Burdwan presided.

## Boycott Movement In Berar.

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, July 20.

All the Congress Committees in Berar are arranging to celebrate the Tilak Week from 23rd July to 1st August by stiffening the boycott everywhere, according to the instructions issued by the Provincial Congress Committees. Lecture tours on a large scale are arranged in villages. Picketing of shops of foreign cloth is begun at Khamgaon and Akola. Educative propaganda to the consumers is in force. The Amraoti women under the guidance of Mrs. Parwatibai Patwardhan and Mrs. Laxmibai Dandekar have resolved to picket foreign cloth shops from the 1st August if the dealers do not agree to accept the Congress pledge. They are mobilizing ladies for the same.

The Ellichpur Taluka Congress Committee has arranged an extensive tour of its workers who would go on lecturing at about 50 important places.

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| Steamers | Tons | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| Terukuni Maru | 12000 | .... | @26Jul |
| Hakodate ,, | 5303 | 17 July | 30 July |
| Hakusan ,, | 10500 | -.- | @10Aug |
| x Tango ,, | 6893 | 29 July | 12 ,, |
| Haruna ,, | 10500 | -.- | 24 ,, |
| Tokushima Maru | 5376 | 17 Aug. | 31 Aug. |
| Katori ,, | 10000 | -.- | @8 Sep. |
| x Iyo ,, | 5962 | -.- | 13 Sep. |

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo. | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamakura Maru | 12000 | 5 Aug. | 23 Aug. |
| Suwa Maru | 10700 | 20 ,, | 7 Sept. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru | 22000 | 18 Aug. | 25 Aug. |
| Chichibu Maru | 22000 | 2 Sept | 8 Sept. |

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| Steamer | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Argun Maru | 11th July | 20th July |
| Havre ,, | 25th ,, | 8th Aug. |
| Borneo ,, | 9th Aug. | 22nd ,, |
| Celebes ,, | 24th ,, | 4th Sept |

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# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

## 12 Inches Rains In Oklahoma Cause Heavy Damage

—:o:—

## BEARS HAMMERING MARKETS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 22.

Twelve inches of rain in South West Oklahoma must have done extensive damage to the cotton crop in that particular portion. Of course the whole crop has not suffered but Oklahoma yield is bound to be much below normal. Scattered rains in Arkansas and in many other places is expected to increase boll-weevil and if the weather does not clear soon, there will be numerous complaints. So far weevil has done no important damage but now is the season for deterioration of the crop and operators will be keenly watching the progress of the crop.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by Southern selling and favourable crop conditions. Prices opened at a decline of 7 to 9 points, but during the first hour the opening decline was recovered on buying induced by reports of heavy rains. Later on Bears hammered the market. There was some Southern selling and prices declined 26 points from the highest level. The market closed at a decline of 26 to 29 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 9.40c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 22 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices declined 19 points at 9.21c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points. After local shorts covering in the early trading there was liquidation due to the weakness of the Egyptian market and this reduced values. Later on the market became firmer on a little buying and closed steady at a rise of 11 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices rose 3 points to 5.25 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures closed steady at a rise of 9 points with July 4.33, October 4.37 and January 4.37d.

Egyptian Sakels were quiet on absence of demand and closed unchanged with Spot price 7.65. Upper Egyptian futures were rather steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 1 points.

The Alexandria market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 2 points.

—:o:—

**PRIVATE CABLE.—**

N. Y. October Highest 9.80 Lowest 9.53—27.

N. Y. December Highest 10.01 (10-55 a.m.) Lowest 9.75 (2-55 p.m.)

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

"Rain causing fear that boll-weevil doing damage. Too early to do any damage otherwise crop is progressing favourably."

"Between mid-night and daylight light rains Arkansas and Oklahoma. Weather cooler."

GARSIDE CABLES:— "Sales of cloth by American Mills during the past week have undoubtedly been less than actual production in the same week. Activity of Spg. & Wvg. mills is just about unchanged. Yarn and cloth buyers are inclined to postpone their purchases on account of their feeling of uncertainty as to Cotton prices. Unchanged situation is reported by Great Britain and Germany. Improvement in mill situation is reported by France and Italy."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 21st inst:—

8-55 a.m.: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Showers to heavy floods in South Texas; undoubtedly excessive twelve inches of rain in South-west Oklahoma causing heavy damage."

12-44 p.m.: Between mid-night and daylight light rains in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Weathr cooler.

3-42 p.m.: New York cables:—Textiles quiet; cotton market small, easily influenced either way, expect trading market, prefer buying on breaks as continued rains might arouse some crop apprehension.

9-13 p.m.: New York market declined on Southern selling and professional selling.

Reuter's cable: New York market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by Southern selling and favourable crop conditions.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. to 5.35.

Broach A|M. (Expected) Rs. 193 eq. to 4.37.

Difference 98 pts. eq. to Rs. 43

New York May (Close) 10.22 eq. to 5.11.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 193 eq. to 4.37.

Difference 74 pts. eq. to Rs. 32|.

Liverpool-New York.—(At Liverpool close) Oct. 63, May 49 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, cotton in spite of more rain, local bears hammering market.

New York.—Decline caused by absence of buying orders and favourable crop reports.

—:o:—

**NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.**

New York, July 21.

Yarns Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb. 19-1|4 cents.

Yarns Southern, 2-ply Skeins. Average grade, 40's per lb. 32-1|4 cent.

Yarns Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 46 cents.

New Orleans Spot Cotton 9.20.

**NEW YORK COTTON**

New York, July 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| ..... | 9.23—.24 |
| October | 9.53—.27 |
| December | 9.75—.26 |
| January | .87—.26 |
| March | 10.05—.29 |
| May | 10.22—.28 |
| Middling Spot | 9.40—.25 |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON.**

New York, July 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 9.21—.22 |
| October | 9.54—.24 |
| Middling Spot | 9.21—.19 |

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

New York, July 21

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 9.77 |
| January | 10.11 |
| March | 10.30 |

New York Noon Call:—

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 9.76 |
| January | 10.10 |
| March | 10.29 |

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.**

New York, July 21.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports | 4,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 4,000 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

Liverpool, July 21.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| July | 5.12 | 5.11+.11 |
| August | ..... | 5.14+.11 |
| September | | 5.17+.11 |
| October | 5.21 | 5.20+.11 |
| November | | 5.23+.11 |
| December | | 5.27+.11 |
| January | 5.31 | 5.30+.11 |
| February | | 5.34+.11 |
| March | 5.40 | 5.39+.11 |
| April | | 5.43+.11 |
| May | ..... | 5.47+.11 |
| June | | 5.50+.11 |
| July | ..... | 5.54+.11 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.25+.08 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.**

Liverpool, July 21.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Spot Sales | 5,000 |
| Sales for Export | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 100 |

**INDIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, July 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) ..... | 4.21 |
| Broach Fine (Good Staple) ..... | 4.36 |
| Broach Superfine (Good Staple) | 4.51 |
| Oomra Good ... | 3.86 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 4.01 |
| Oomra Fine | 4.16 |
| Bengal Good | 3.71 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 3.81 |
| Bengal fine | 3.91 |
| Scince Fully Good | 3.81 |
| Scinde Fine | 3.91 |
| Scinde Superfine | 4.01 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

Bombay, July 22.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Central India | 231 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 72 |
| Berar | 351 |
| Central Provinces | 413 |
| Dhollera | 58 |
| Rajputana | 65 |
| Sind-Punjab | 654 |
| Broach | 111 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 1,530 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 568 |
| Americans | 8,012 |
| East Africans | 3,122 |
| Cotton | 15,187 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 20,673 |
| Linseed | 6,047 |
| Rape Rai and Mustard-seeds | 64 |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,361 |
| Poppyseeds | 41 |
| Groundnuts | 5,263 |
| Castorseeds | 1,355 |
| Rice | 16,364 |
| Cottonseeds | 551 |
| Gram | 4,227 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 1,324 |

**THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Bombay, July 22.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/2, Highest Rs. 34/3/6, Lowest Rs. 34/1, Closing Rs. 34/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 33/3, Highest Rs. 33/7/6, Closing Rs. 33/6.

**GOLD AND SILVER.**

Bombay, July 22.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold, Ready | 21 | 3 | 9 |
| Mint Gold, 1st settlement | 21 | 4 | 0 |
| Mint Gold, 2nd ,, | 21 | 4 | 3 |
| Silver, Ready ,, | 43 | 12 | 0 |
| Silver, 1st settlement | 43 | 11 | 0 |
| Silver, 2nd ,, | 43 | 8 | 0 |


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All-Colour-Talking SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
**SALLY**
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
A Masterpiece of Mirth, Melody and Romance.

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JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Amazing human Drama
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What could be sweeter than NANCY CAROL.
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At 6-30 p.m. only.
THE WONDERFUL
**LOPRETTI**
Ventuloquist and Quick Change Artist assisted by HIS OWN COMPANY.
Popular Prices. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 as.


# Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 22.

Following a sharp set-backs of 27 points in New York futures, our market opened at Rs. 193|- and declined to Rs. 191|- on heavy liquidation by a prominent bull operator. At this level as soon as selling was over, the market rallied annas eight on scattered covering.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 12 points, but it opened weak at a loss of 14 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A. 180/12
Broach A-M. 191/8
Oomra July 170/4
Oomra D-J. 165
Bengal July 146
Bengal D-J. 143/4

**COTTON TENDERS.**

Bombay, July 22.

| | To-day | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Broach J.|A. | 3000 | 20400 |
| Bengal July | 100 | 6400 |
| Oomra July | 5400 | 14800 |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, July 22.

300 Oshman Suleman Broach 181-1|2.
100 Bombay and Co. Ujjain 172-1|2.
129 Bombay and Co. Akola 171.
71 Mithabhai Nathoo Beawar 143.
52 Sapurji Bharoocha Dabhoi 170.
51 Motiram Vaghji Porbandar old 166.
40 Motiram Vaghj Anjar 167.
87 Motiram Mundra 185.

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, July 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 160 |
| Bengal Fine | 155 |
| Bengal F.G. | 150 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 155 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 150 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 180 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 180 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 175 |
| Arvi Fine | 175 |
| Amraoti Fine | 175 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 173 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 170 |
| Khandesh Fine | 170 |
| Muthia Fine | 165 |
| Muthia F.G. | 160 |
| Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S. | 175 |
| Sailu F.G.G.S. | 170 |
| Parbhani F.G.G.S. | 175 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 170 |
| Indore|Ujjain Fine | 180 |
| Broach Fine | 185 |
| Broach F.G. | 180 |
| Compta Good | 220 |
| Jinja | 270 |
| Busoga | 275 |

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

| F. P. Bales | 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to-date | 21-7-31 | |
| | 8877000 | 3642000 |
| Receipts Yesterday | 21-7-31 | |
| | 4000 | 3000 |
| Exports to date | 21-7-31 | |
| | 6849000 | 6801000 |
| Stock at Ports | 17-7-31 | |
| | 2839000 | 1583000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns | 17-7-31 | |
| | 834000 | 593000 |
| Stock at Liverpool | 17-7-31 | |
| | 983000 | 815000 |
| Visible Supply | 17-7-31 | |
| | 5407000 | 3073000 |
| Quantity in Sight | 17-7-31 | |
| | 13115000 | 13913000 |
| Quantity out of Sight | 17-7-31 | |
| | 10776000 | 12622000 |

# MONEY MARKETS.

**EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, July 22.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 27 32
Banks Buying D D 1|5 7|8
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6.
July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 911
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|8
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68/5/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85-1|2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.84-7|8 21st instant. Nominal.
Shanghai|London 3 1|16 22nd instant.
Japan|London 2 0 13|32 21st instant. Nominal.
London|Paris 123.65 21st instant.
London|Belgium 34.81 21st instant.
London|Switzerland 24.94 21st instant.
London|Italy 92.80 21st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Gold £4.4.11-1|2 20th instant; £4.4.11-1|2 21st instant.
Silver London Ready £13-1|8 20th instant; £13 21st instant.
Silver London Forward £13-1|16 20th instant; 12-15|16 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready £28-3|8 20th instant; £28-3 16 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 mos. 2-3|8 per cent 20th instant; &2-3|8 per cent. 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 mons. 2-13|16 per cent. 20th instant; 2-13|16 per cent. 21st instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 mons. 4-1|4 per cent. 6 mons. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

**INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY**

Bombay, July 22.

| In full-pressed bales. | Yester-day | Since 1st September This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 323334 |
| Central India | 231 | 236910 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 72 | 167458 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 84922 |
| Berar | 351 | 585165 |
| Central Provinces | 413 | 369897 |
| Total Oomras | 1067 | 1867686 |
| Dholera | 58 | 277806 |
| N.W. Provinces | | 92355 |
| Rajputana | 65 | 51732 |
| Sind-Punjab | 654 | 122125 |
| Broach | 111 | 299553 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 1530 | 88029 |
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**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

| In full-pressed bales | Yester-day | This year. 1st Sept. to 16th July |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | | 2816 560394 |
| Japan and China | | 7910 1662755 |
| Coast Ports | | 21812 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 205270 |
| Afloat in harbourior Europe | | |
| China and Japan | | 52495 |
| Total | | 10726 2502726 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cocoanada | | 24 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 41241 |
| Persian | | 603 |
| American | 8012 | 134656 |
| Egyptian and African | 3122 | 308219 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 407 |
| Total | 15187 | 333172 |

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1931

## "SEPARATE ELECTORATES HAVE KILLED SPIRIT OF COMPETITION"

—:o:—

## Dr. Mahmood's Address To U.P. Nationalist Muslim Conference.

### "NATIONALIST MUSLIMS SPEAK TO-DAY FOR WHOLE COMMUNITY"

MEERUT, July 18.

The first session of the U. P. Nationalist Muslim Conference commenced its sitting to-day in the Budhana Gate Cinema Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Said Mahmood.

Three hundred delegates attended. Among others present were Dr. Ansari, M. Abul Kalam Azad, Tofail Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Bashir-ud-Din and Khwaja Hassan Nizami.

Maulana Bashir Ahmed, Chairman, Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, asked the Muslims to accept joint electorates Congress formula for a communal settlement.

Dr. Syed Mahmood, president of the conference, requested Dr. M. A. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to address the gathering before he delivered his presidential address, as the two distinguished leaders had to return to Delhi in the evening.

Dr. Ansari and M. Abdul Kalam Azad then addressed the House for an hour.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Mahmood will be taken out in a procession to-morrow evening.

Dr. Ansari in the course of his speech briefly referred to the lead given to the country by the Nationalist Moslem party regarding the solution of the Hindu-Moslem-Sikh question and the part played by the representatives of the Nationalist Moslem party in hammering out the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee recently held at Bombay. He pointed out the salient features in the resolution and showed how it was identical with the resolution passed by the Nationalist Moslem Conference held at Lucknow.

ADULT SUFFRAGE AND MASSES

He pointed out the advantages to the Mussalmans in particular and to the masses of people in the country in general of universal adult suffrage. He emphasised absolute justice and fairness of such wide franchise to the people of India when they were demanding complete responsible government. He particularly pointed out how unfair any franchise based on economic grounds would be to the poorer classes and masses when no such distinction was made at a time when recruitment was made for the defence of the country except physical fitness and the fact of the person being of adult age. Neither would it be fair to the womanhood of India which had risen to a height in the last struggle for the freedom of the country hardly maintained in any other country at a moment of countrywide national crisis. Opponents of adult franchise had not the courage to do so in an open manner. They resorted to such feeble objections as mechanical difficulties of unwieldly electoral area, purdah system, and the most ludicrous of all objections, namely, discrepancy in the adult population of the Moslems, compared to the other communities.

OPPONENTS' INCONSISTENCIES

He showed inconsistencies in their demand for complete responsible government on the one hand and their hesitancy in undergoing expense and trouble in making suitable arrangements for the voting of men and women voters on the other hand. If Moslem women could vote with ease and comfort in Egypt keeping their veil on in special booths managed by women so could Indian women. Adult franchise was the only effective method of giving political power in the hands of the people of India at large and to prevent its going into the hands of a few interested individuals. It was the only guarantee for uplifting of the poor and the down-trodden Indian masses and to raise their social and economic level.

ANOTHER BASIC PRINCIPLE

Regarding joint electorates which was the second basic principle in the scheme, he stressed the point that communalism and communal mentality could never be uprooted without joint electorates. The acceptance of the principle of separate electorates would mean the acceptance of safeguards placed in the hands of the white bureaucracy and the perpetuation of rule of them. Those who insisted on separate electorates at the sacrifice of Moslem majority in the Punjab and Bengal were certainly not friends of Mussalmans nor of their country, for they were willing to sacrifice both for loaves and fishes and were in reality the henchmen of the bureaucracy in whose interests they were trying to throw dust in the eyes of the Mussalmans.

WHERE WERE THEY?

Could one ask the Moslems of India if these false champions of their rights had ever stood by them in their hours of trial and tribulations? Whence had this of Mussalmans suddenly sprung from? Where were they during the Tripoly War, the Turko-Balkan war and the Khilafat upheaval? These valiant knights were pursuing their lucrative professions and drawing their fat salaries, never caring a jot what anguish the Moslems of India suffered from; never contributing a pice to funds raised in aid of the sick and suffering Mussalmans; never giving a moment's attention or thought to them, but rather ridiculing those who were giving their all in aid of the Moslem people. They went even further and aided the bureaucracy. They represented no one but themselves. They had no interest at heart but their own. They might succeed in their attempt to pack the Round Table Conference. They might try to exclude the voice of Nationalist Mussalmans at discussions in England, but they would never succeed in silencing it for the Nationalist Mussalmans to-day spoke for the whole of India, Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs and all. (Cheers).

### SEPARATE ELECTORATES KILL COMPETITION

#### Dr. Syed Manmud's Presidential Address

The following is the presidential Address delivered at the U. P. Nationalist Muslim Party held at Meerut by Dr. Syed Mahmud:

Brothers,

I thank you for your kindly inviting me to preside over your deliberations. I wish the task had fallen on some worthier shoulders than myself.

India is out for Swaraj. It will not rest till it gets it. It is sure to get it and probably not at a very distant date. No power on earth can now compel India to acquiese in the present form of slavery. The Indian people have decided once for all to win freedom for their country whatever the price they may have to pay and whatever the sacrifices they may have to undergo in order to achieve it. In spite of occasional outburst of communal fanaticism on the part of Hindus and Muslims the national spirit, nevertheless, has taken a firm hold on the mind and the imagination of the Indian people. This spirit is not of a sudden growth. It is the result of centuries of mutual respect and toleration between the different races and creeds of India. It is the natural outcome of living together on terms of peace and amity for centuries based on common economic and political interests, of mixing and evolving of a common culture, and owning a common motherland. It is generally supposed that the process of nationalisation began in India very recently and therefore it will still take long before India could boast of one nationality, and Indians can be called one nation. But this is not true. The process of nationalisation began several centuries before and went on in spite of occasional internal dissensions and mutual disputes between different parties till the great upheaval of 1857. Have the Mussalmans forgotten what part they have played in this process of evolving nationalism in India?

MUSLIMS' GLORIOUS CONTRIBUTION.

The present attitude of a section of Mussalmans towards the national demand for freedom is not only deplorable but shows a complete lack of pride in their own share of bringing India to its present evolutionary stage. The service the Mussalmans have rendered to India during the past eight or nine hundred years is great and glorious. Their contribution to India's art and culture, literature and architecture, administration and economic life, and in short in almost all the departments of human life and activities is one of which any community in the world and well be proud. "Islam gave India" says a well-known Hindu publicist and scholar, "new law," new system of administration, new ideals of state and created a community of political and economic interests among the different peoples and provinces of the Indian Continent, which formed the basis of a larger conception of nationality than what India had before." The Mussalmans have, indeed, left their own permanent memorials behind. They gave India a new system of revenue whose utility survives in its perpetuation to this day; to a continent divided into innumerable mutually exclusive dialects, they gave a common and serviceable lingua franca which became not only a valuable medium of communication between the different races inhabiting the peninsula, but embodied a tangible realization of the notion of a united Indian people; they revivified the whole industrial, agricultural and commercial life of the people the outward and visible symbols of

(Continued on page 8.)

## MORE FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED

### Liquor Picketing In Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 21.

The foreign cloth of three more shops in Budhwar Peth were sealed yesterday by the Boycott Committee. Then picketers turned their attention towards the shops which stock Foreign Caps or Caps made from foreign cloth, in the same locality. No sooner were these shops picketed than the owners closed down their shops. They are still closed. On Monday the shop of Mr. Damodar Balwant Khurd was picketed by Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhya, Mrs. Yasodabai Bhat and Mr. Haroliker. In the afternoon Mr. Khurd closed the shop, so the picketers had some rest.

It is understood that when the picketing of foreign cloth is over, the picketing of Liquor and Toddy shops will be taken in hand.

INSURANCE COMPANY CASE.

The case against Mr. D. V. Atre and 24 others of Peoples' Own Provident and General Insurance Company came up for hearing on Monday before the Additional Sessions Judge Mr. N. R. Gundil, who has been specially appointed to try this case.

The charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating were framed against the accused.

## SWADESHI CAMPAIGN IN BELGAUM

### LEADING CLOTH DEALERS AGREE TO CONGRESS TERMS

BELGAUM, July 21.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande who has come here from Kumri Ashram is progressing.

Consequent on vigorous picketing for the lat eleven days the leading cloth dealers of the city have agreed totally to refrain from selling or restocking foreign cloth or cloth manufactured in boycotted Indian mills.

Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, President, Belgaum Congress Committee has issued instructions for withdrawal of pickets from the shops of merchants who have signed the agreement. The Congress Committee has permitted cloth dealers to clear boycotted mill cloth outside the Belgaum district.—A. P.

## LABOUR LEADERS GAGGED

### Sequel To Binny Mill Incident

BANGALORE, July 22.

The District Magistrate, Bangalore, issued an order this day under Section 144. Criminal Procedure Code, on Mr. P. M. Rama Sarma, Vice-President, Bangalore Textile Labour Union and a Congress worker preventing him from entering Bangalore City (proper) for a period of two months and also prohibiting him from making speeches within the municipal limits of Bangalore City.

The Magistrate in the course of the order says that Mr. Rama Sarma had been making speeches to textile labourers in the City, particularly those working in the Binny Mills which were incorrect and misleading stating that the Congress was the Paramount Authority at present, that the Binny Mills had not come into agreement with the Congress, that if labourers united and demanded bonus from the Binny Mills the latter were bound to yield and that Mr. Sarma had been inciting labourers to offer Satyagraha and secure and retain possession of the Mills and that in consequence of such misleading and inflammatory propaganda and advise there was a serious disturbance on Saturday last. An order under Section 39, Mysore Police Regulation has been served on Mr. K. T. Bashyam, President of the Textile Labour Union and a prominent Congressman prohibiting him from making speeches for a period of three months within Bangalore City on similar grounds.

### Nagpur Municipal Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 21.

Nomination papers for Nagpur Municipal Elections were filed yesterday and to-day. In all 121 nomination papers were filed on behalf of candidates who are contesting for 46 elected seats.

The scrutiny of nomination papers will be made on the 27th instant.

## PUNJAB WANDERERS' CRICKET TEAM.

### Fixtures In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHRANGADHRA, July 21.

The Punjab Wanderer's Cricket Team will play in different places of Kathiawar, and the fixtures are arranged at Dhrangadhra, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbander, Mangrol and Bhavnagar respectively. The matches will begin on the 22nd instant and end by the 6th of August. The first fixture with the Zhalawar Cricket Club will be played on Palace grounds here, and Mr. Meyer, European Bombay Quadrangular Cricketer, will be one of the players of the Zhalawar Cricket Club. Keen dontest is expected.

## CREDIT TO GERMANY

### Text Of American Proposal

MACHINERY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LONDON, July 21.

Washington.—The text of American proposal to be presented by Mr. Stimson to London Conference which President Hoover communicated to Mr. Stimson and Mr. Mellon on Friday, has been issued by Mr. Castle. It proposes an international agreement between bankers to maintain 1200 million dollars short-term credits which have been extended to Germany. It suggests an International Committee probably under the Bank for International Settlements to provide machinery for International cooperation to maintain such credits and that immediate consideration should be given to the ultimate conversion of some short term credits into long term obligations.—Reuter.

## STATES PEOPLE AT R. T. C.

### "Statesman" Correspondent On Three Methods Of Representation

SIMLA, July 15.

The special representative of the "Statesman" writes as follows in his Simla despatch of the 15th July:—

It appears that the question whether the Indian States Subjects should be represented at the Round Table Conference is being revived with some vigour and may possibly be discussed in future meetings of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

There are those who feel that the position in this matter is not what it was before the last session of the Conference, when it was expected that the constitutional discussions would be concerned only with British India and with the States, only in so far as their relations with British India might be affected by the results of the Conference. All that was changed in the first weeks of the Conference. The constitution now to be devised must cover the whole of India and must affect all the peoples of India either immediately or in a not very remote future; and it is therefore argued that the Conference cannot be complete if a fifth of those peoples is not represented at it. With this view, I understand, one or two of the more enlightened Princes agree to the extent of recognizing that they make things easier for themselves if they clearly carry their subjects with them in the preparation of the Federal Constitution.

GANDHIJI AS REPRESENTATIVE.

There are three possible methods of securing some sort of representation of the States' subjects. One is the election or nomination of a member or members of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference, but owing to the tactics and policy of that organisation it may be objected that its direct representation would only make for friction at the Round Table Conference. Secondly, it has actually been suggested in some quarters that Mahatma Gandhi should accept the States' subjects' brief in addition to that of the Congress. The Princes would immediaeely argue that the two briefs are incompatible and that Mr. Gandhi's position would be illogical, because he himself knows quite well that it would be vain to press on the States the ideas that he is bound to put forward on behalf of his party.

CLEAR DIFFERENCES.

Moreover, since the British Indian and the Indian States' delegations will more or less form two distinct parties to the discussions at the Conference—parties with certain clear differences of opinion—the identification of a British Indian delegate with the States' peoples would be an anomaly that might only encourage princely suspicions and enhance any right that may occur between the two parties.

"WATCHING BRIEF."

The third method suggested is the nomination by Government of an additional delegate to hold a watching brief for the States' subjects. He would have to be a non-official "cosmopolitan" Indian, so to speak, without associations with any political party or organisation and a man thoroughly acquainted with conditions in the States and constitutional problems.

## No Safeguards For Purely British Interests.

—:o:—

### *LORD IRWIN EXPLODES TORY PRETENSIONS*

### *"One Of The Greatest Social Reformers India Has Known"*

### EX-VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMAJI

LONDON, July 21.

The moral obligation of a trustee to safeguard the interests of those placed in his charge was emphasised by Lord Irwin in his speech at a meeting at Westminster, under the auspices of the Conference of British Missionary Society in the course of which he replied to criticisms of the use of words "In the interests of India" in Agreement with Mahatma Gandhi on the ground that they took no account of Briain's right to safeguard her own interests.

BRITAIN'S OBLIGATIONS.

Laying stress on the importance of the issue raised, Lord Irwin pointed out that Britain had weighty obligations to India in such matters as defence, financial credit, protection of minorities and future treatment of services. She had also great interest on the economic side. "It is of vital interest for Britoin to secure as large a share of India's external trade as possible. It is of no less vital interest for India that Britain, on whom she is at present bound to rely almost entirely for the Naval Defence and largely for land protection, should be economically strong enough to fulfil these functions on behalf of India, until India is able to assume responsibility. That ultimately will be impossible for Britain except on the basis of a prosperous trade.

BRITAIN CANNOT IMPOSE SAFEGUARDS.

Indeed, if the implications of any of these things are dispassionately examined, I believe it will be found, that when any association has grown so close as that between Britain and India, it will be impossible to dissociate real and permanent interests of one partner from another; but that is very different from saying that Britain is morally entitled to impose conditions on Indian constitutional development which are not of advantage to India, in the interests only or primarily of Britain."

Lord Irwin declared that such attitude was wholly inconsistent with the doctrine of British Trusteeship and said that apart from the moral side, he had no doubt that any attempt to pursue such policy was foredoomed to failure. Britain's greatest interest was contented India within the Empire, and that could never be permanently secured, if India was caused to think that Britain was inuenced by self-interest rather than the interest of India.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

"The real difference between many critics of policy of the British Government and myself is that they appear to believe that British interests of this kind can be secured by loud assertions of determination to tane vigorous action on Britain's part, whereas I think that if they are to be permanently strengthened and maintained, it can only be on basis of mutual understanding and consent."

TRIBUTE TO MISSIONARIES.

Lord Irwin believed that Mahatma Gandhi and Indian Nationalist opinion generally, would recognised the necessity for special provisions to suit special circumstances of India and welcome Britain's assistance, when they fully understood Britain's anxiety to see the fruition of India's constitutional hopes, and that Britain was not seeking anything but the interests of India. Paying a warm tribute to the devotion of Missionaries, Lord Irwin referred to Mahatma Gandhi's recent remarks and said: "From my knowledge of Gandhiji, it would require very strong proof to convince me that he (one of the greatest social reformers India has known) has failed to recognise that real work of Christian Missions is poles asunder from proselytising as commonly understood." Lord Irwin was sure that Mahatma Gandhi knew that "these men and women were inspired by a spirit of service" and said that that spirit, consciously or unconsciously, had been at the root of the best work done by men of our race in political and administrative field, and it was the spirit in which our problems concerning India to-day must be approached.

PRAYER FOR INDIA.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, greeted Lord Irwin as a great Viceroy who had helped the British to understand India and sympathise with her aspirations. He dwelt on the need for patience, perseverance and constructive statesmanship at the Round Table Conference.

The meeting closed with prayers for India, led by Archbishop of Canterbury.—Reuter.

Mohomed Hashim, Editor of "Mussalman", Swami Krishanand, Bhai Lalchand and others condemning the behaviour of the liquor dealer, cangratulating the sufferers and exhorting the public to come out for picketing.

PUBLIC EXCITED.

Great resentment and enthusiasm prevails. Ladies and even girls have volunteered to picket. The Congress Office and Satyagrah Camp have been shifted in tents opposite the liquor shop.

With great difficulty the public was kept calm.

## PICKETS ASSAULTED

### GREAT PUBLIC RESPONSE TO PICKETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

MIRPURKHAS, July 21.

For a month a country liquor shop proprietor of Mirpurkhas has been regularly assaulting with lathis, kicks and foul language volunteers picketing his shop.

CONGRESS WORKERS ASSAULTED.

Yesterday evening he assaulted brutally the chief workers Messrs. Santdas, President, Haji Mahomed Asandas, Vice-President, Hardasmal, Secretary and Bhai Jethanand of the Congress Committee. Each of the injured has several contusions all over the body. Photographs of the injuries have been taken.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At night a public meeting on the maidan in the vicinity of the liquor shop was held where speeches were made by Mian

## TIDING OVER GERMAN CRISIS

### Finance Ministers' Conference

RUGBY, July 21.

The meeting of Finance Ministers over which the Prime Minister presided, lasted five and a half hours, and a brief communique issued at the close, merely mentioned that the results of the deliberations would be laid before the Plenary Conference tomorrow morning. It is understood that the prolonged discussion was concerned with the immediate problem of tiding over Germany's present emergency.—B.O.W.

Edited by ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH K HARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.